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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

ARMY-BEEF SCANDAL.

PENDING a verdict from the Egan court-martial and a report from the War Investigating Commission, General Miles is said to have given a statement to the press reiterating his charges concerning beef furnished to the army during the war. While General Miles is reported to have denied interviews to reporters, it is generally assumed that the alleged statement was authoritative. According to the New York *Herald* General Miles said:

"On the 20th of last September I issued an order to regimental commanders ordering them to report to me concerning the beef which had been issued to their men. At the time when I went before the War Investigating Committee I had only received reports from fourteen of the commanders. Now I have thirty reports. They all tell the same story. The evidence proving the truth of the statements which I made is abundant and overwhelming.

"In addition to the reports of the regimental commanders I have a great mass of evidence consisting of communications, affidavits, etc., from officers, soldiers, and civilians. Every part of the country has contributed to the mass of correspondence which I have received in reference to the beef served to our soldiers, and the evidence is all corroborative of what I have said. The great publicity which the press has given to the matter has brought all the correspondence of which I speak upon me.

"I have overwhelming evidence that the embalmed beef was treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. I have affidavits from men who saw the beef undergoing the treatment or embalming process.

"Now as to the canned roast beef, that was different from the embalmed beef. The canned roast beef was the beef after the extract had been boiled out of it. You have seen the advertisements, 'Beef extract, one pound contains the substance of from four to five pounds of prime beef.' Well, this is the beef after the extract has been taken from it. They put this beef pulp up in cans and label it 'canned roast beef.' The soldiers report that

the canned beef was nauseating. If swallowed it could not be kept on the stomach.

"Never before in the history of our wars has the army been refused fresh beef, delivered on foot. Under Sherman, Grant, and Sheridan cattle were delivered at the front and were driven along with the army, to be slaughtered from day to day, at the points where fresh beef was needed for food.

"The embalmed beef for our army in this Spanish war, and said to be an experiment, was never heard of before in any war or any country.

"The ordinary beef sold for home consumption is not always so treated, except when the packing-house finds a larger supply on hand than can be kept.

"But the beef sent to our soldiers was loaded and saturated with chemicals—various acids which made them sick, filled the men's systems with poison, unfitting them for fighting or campaign work. Those who were in camp relieved of the hardships and exposures of marching under the tropical sun suffered even more than the men in the field.

"I have no interests to serve, but the army and the country. When I found that it was the chemicals in the beef that had made the soldiers sick, then I ordered an investigation and reports to be sent in. So widespread is the evil that all the reports are not yet in. They are coming every day. They are overwhelmingly of the same character—all showing that the beef had been embalmed or was otherwise made unfit for men or dogs.

"Half a million pounds of this beef came in one ship to Puerto Rico. The soldiers were fifty miles away in the mountains. The beef was so bad that it would have caused a pestilence had it been taken ashore from the ship. So it had to be thrown overboard. What else could be done with it? Nothing alive could eat it."

Supplementing this statement the New York *Evening Post* printed extracts from fifteen reports of officers submitted to regimental commanders and eighty-eight communications from officers, enlisted men and civilians, substantiating the charge that the army beef was bad.

Meantime, the newspapers, notably the New York *Journal*, had undertaken to show discreditable relations between the meat-packers and both the War Department and the War Investigating Commission. *The Journal* asserted that a representative of the packers had frequent conferences with Colonel Denby, of the Commission, and it printed numerous alleged reproductions of telegrams sent by this agent and others, giving details of business with the War Department and accounts of the progress of the work of the Commission. The following extracts from these alleged telegrams are taken from *The Journal*:

Freeze 30,000 carcass beef quarters to weigh 175 to 200, also 2,800 hindquarters 8.40 fore carcasses 10½ hinds Colorados all right, not necessary be particular about quality.—*Despatch from Armour's Washington agent, Galbraith, to his employers.*

I had an hour's talk with Colonel Denby this morning. Daly's testimony annoys him greatly from a legal standpoint. He has been writing the Commission's report, and up to now says he had plain sailing. Wants to ascertain soon as possible Daly's character standing at home at Pittsburg. . . . Handicapped by Atwater positively refusing all remuneration, but now that Dept. interested he is more limber.—*Despatches from Armour's lobbyist, Brine, to his employers.*

Have had long talk with E. [Egan]. Is very grateful for assurances, and I am sure he is perfectly satisfied to date. Thinks valuable service can be rendered later.—*Despatch from Armour's lobbyist, Brine, to his employers.*

Can not you find out just what M.'s [Miles's] tactics will be in defense? I am anxious to know. I suppose matter will not be neglected in E.'s [Egan's] department to our detriment during the time he is out. I expect you to remain in Washington as long as is necessary.—*Despatch from Armour's Chicago manager, C. M. Favorite, to Lobbyist Brine at Washington.*

A court of inquiry to investigate the whole beef controversy

including General Miles's connection therewith, seems likely to be ordered by the President after the reports of the War Investigating Commission and the Department of Agriculture have been made to him.

Sift to the Bottom.—"Whatever measure of discipline army regulations may require any attempt to divert the beef inquiry into a mere question of insubordination could have only one result. For every one man who now believes that chemically treated beef may have been sent to the soldiers without anybody, even the embalmers themselves, fully realizing the extent or the harmfulness of the embalming, ten men would be convinced that there was a horrible scandal which officers and contractors had a common interest in keeping covered. The best friends of men in authority, whose natural impulse is always to avoid stirring up anything unpleasant, will tell them that no scandal and no disgrace of their subordinates, or even their friends, can be so harmful as the public impression that a greater scandal and disgrace have been suppressed. This is emphatically a case when sitting on the safety-valve means the bursting of the boiler.

"General Miles may have done wrong in talking, but the public is slow to appreciate the niceties of military propriety, and will not lose sight of the fact that his official and regular criticism of the quality of the beef did not receive much attention. They will not forget that when Surgeon Daly offered proofs of embalming official efforts were made to discredit him, instead of impartially and vigorously following the clew he furnished. They will not forget Colonel Roosevelt's 'round robin' of Santiago, which last summer was denounced as insubordinate and declared by officials in Washington to have had no influence in bringing the soldiers home, but which the Secretary of War told the Investigating Commission the other day made known the condition of the troops and hastened their return. Perhaps there was need of extraordinary measures to save them from poisoned beef as well as from yellow fever, people will say. And the only way to convince them that there was no such need is not to avoid the embalmed-beef charge, as has been done so far, but to meet it and sift it to the bottom. The first duty of an officer in such a case as this is to look after the welfare of the common soldier. Colonel Roosevelt did that. General Miles stands for the common soldier in protesting against bad beef. It is less important to inquire into his motives and take account of his technical offenses, if he has committed any, than to know whether he is right or wrong in his belief. Above all, it is important to guard the common soldiers from the dangers to which the general at the head of the army, on the unanimous report of a multitude of other officers, says they have been exposed."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Call on Packers and Inspectors.—"It is impossible that the packing companies can seal and keep sealed the lips of thousands of men in their employ. These men know whether chemicals have been injected into meats of any kind, and they can be made to tell what they know. . . . Why have not federal and state inspectors of foods and meats been called to testify? In only one instance was an inquiry directed to an inspector, and his reply, *ex parte*, was an indignant denial that meat had been chemically treated in his jurisdiction. Nothing further was heard from him or from other inspectors. Here are two classes of witnesses, both of whom possess first knowledge on the subject, and neither of whom has been asked to explain, or testify, before the constituted tribunals of inquiry. All we have is the testimony of soldiers who knew the meat was bad when it was served to them, and the vindictive charges and countercharges of interested parties to the controversy.

"We do not understand that anybody denies that some of the meat furnished to the army was tainted and spoiled when served out as rations to the soldiers in the tropics. On the contrary, we do understand that much of it was wholly unpalatable and some of it disgustingly so. These things not being in dispute; it would seem to be the common-sense plan to go back to the original treatment of the meats to ascertain just what the condition of them was when they were turned over to the Government. The practical packers and the inspectors would be the logical and legal witnesses from whom to secure this information. Why have they not been called?"—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Detroit.

Dangers of Silence.—"It is in order to inquire how in the name of common sense are the wrongs of the soldiers and the incapacity

of the War Department to be exposed by silence? These men who went abroad to fight the nation's battles were the nation's heroes. Are they not of quite as much importance as an incompetent Secretary of War? Is every outrage, every blunder, every corruption in administration to be poulticed with silence? What sort of government would there be in a short time under such a policy?

"The main object in exposing incompetent administration, such as made possible the treatment of the American soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico, is to prevent a recurrence of it. To whitewash the guilty parties by either silence or a bogus investigation is to invite a repetition on a much larger scale; hence, we hear of bad beef being shipped to Cuba at this very moment. There is another reason for getting at the truth and driving the guilty parties from public life. The United States is not out of the woods. It may yet have trouble both in Cuba and the Philippines. The army bill, which passed the House a few days ago, calls for 100,000 men. If it becomes generally known that an incompetent Secretary still has it in his power to make the lives of the soldiers miserable, and subject them to disease and death from improper food, will it be an easy matter to enlist 100,000 men, or even 10,000? This is a point of view that has not occurred to those who blame General Miles for too much zeal."—*The American (Rep.)*, Baltimore.

"A Big Task for the 'Heavenly Twins.'"—"What to do with Miles is a question that tests the ingenuity of those tremendous twins, Duty and Destiny, who are personally conducting that good man William McKinley to a second term. It certainly looks as if they had lost their charge and he had wandered away to get between the Devil and the Deep Sea.

"What a wretched fellow this man Miles is, to be sure! Why couldn't he fall in line instead of making all this row merely because some of Mr. McKinley's campaign contributors, some of Hanna's and Alger's friends, palmed off a lot of poisoned meat upon the soldiers and made them ill? What are the wrongs of the soldiers, what is the efficiency and honesty of the army administration, what is anything or anybody, in comparison with the 'grave responsibility' of putting the second term even in momentary danger?

"Who is Miles, anyway? Why, anybody could win promotion, as he won it, by being brave and capable in a score of campaigns and a hundred battles. But it takes a genius to be promoted to the office of Secretary of War for desertion in the face of the enemy, or to the office of Adjutant-General for letting one's horse run away and carry one eight miles from the battle.

"Who is Miles that he should set himself up against the children of destiny?"—*The World (Ind. Dem.)*, New York.

"Let No Guilty Man Escape."—"It will be unfortunate, however, if General Miles is disciplined in such fashion that he shall seem to be punished, not for a breach of military etiquette, but at the demand of the Chicago meat men, because he has insisted that they defrauded the Government and impaired the efficiency of the army. The meat-packing interest of the country is powerful and unscrupulous. An army of agents and subordinates in the cities of the republic is used to evade and break down the laws which prohibit the sale of its product, oleomargarin, for butter and at butter prices. It defends the minor dealers who are caught in the act of breaking the law at its instance. It boasts of its 'pull' with courts and legislatures, with officials and political leaders, national, state, and municipal, of high and low degree. We have seen here in Washington clear evidence of the widespread ramifications of its influence, and of the desperate efforts of which it is capable in defense of those accused of violating the anti-oleomargarin laws.

"There are indications that similar influences have been invoked to prevent a full and searching inquiry into the character of the meat supplied to our army, against which serious charges have been made by many officers and soldiers, who ate it or refused to eat it, and were in position to know whereof they speak. General Miles says that as commanding general he has been investigating this matter, and that he has collected a mass of evidence that is convincing.

"The public assents to the contention that General Miles should be disciplined if he has been guilty of insubordination, just as it promptly and heartily conceded that General Eagan should be punished for his gross offense, but it is much more profoundly

concerned that the truth or the falsity of the accusations against the army beef shall be determined, and that adequate punishment shall be inflicted upon any and all found guilty of the alleged crime against the army and against the nation. It is too late to suggest that our export trade will suffer from further investigation of the charges. That harm has already been done. When the question at issue is a charge of fraudulent and treasonable practises affecting the health and efficiency of the army in time of war, the people will not listen patiently to suggestions of financial expediency from the persons accused, nor will they be satisfied if in enforcing military discipline against General Miles any obstacle is placed in the way of the fullest investigation of the charges affecting the beef."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

Miles Should be Cashiered.—"General Miles used the War Department machinery to conduct an investigation for the benefit of his newspaper allies. He sought from the Department authority, which was readily granted, to pursue an inquiry into the subsistence methods of the army. The results of this inquiry he made known not to the Department, not to the President, but to the public press. He turned the office of general commanding the United States army into an agency for the procurement of army scandals for sensational journals. . . . Had a second lieutenant been concerned in such disreputable practises he would be broke instant. The same rule of official action must be applied to the major-general commanding when he stoops to methods of which, to the honor of the army be it said, no second lieutenant has ever been convicted."—*The Press (Rep.), New York.*

The Real Alger Peril.—"Why such excitement, such fury, about one poor blundering Secretary smeared with politics?"

"The answer is that there is far more than a question of personality involved. Alger and his methods and his backers stand for an assault upon the army more deadly than any armed enemy could ever deliver. They are for breaking down its prestige and morale. For their own personal and partizan ends, they would prostitute the one trained service the country has. That is why regular army officers are roused to indignation at the mention of the name of Alger. He has trampled on the most cherished traditions of their profession. For merit he has substituted favoritism. He has stuffed the service with civilians. Boys he has put over gray-haired veterans, just as used to be the case when commissions in the army were openly sold. Assignments to duty are made, under the Alger system, orders are given, not to get the work done in the best military manner, but to make places for dependents, to pay political debts and create political obligations. Alger's is the dirty hand of politics fouling a profession that has been peculiarly the home of educated gentlemen. No wonder the gentlemen display some heat when speaking of one who is their official superior, but whose intrigues and tricks and deceptions and base uses of the army fill them with loathing for the man and with fears for the future of the service. . . ."

"Why navy officers should also make forcible remarks about Alger is now getting to be plain. They fear that his slimy methods will soon invade the navy. Already the first step has been taken or attempted. The Senate has amended the navy *personnel* bill so as to permit the Secretary to appoint civilians direct. Officers of the navy are frantic at the proposal. They would rather see the whole bill fail. It is a plan to Algerize the navy. This is the sort of thing which makes the real Alger peril apparent. Nothing is too fine, no traditions or system too sacred, for his sprawling hand to seize upon and subdue to partizan schemes. He is ready to take the last step in political degradation and corruption, and make of both army and navy a politician's machine instead of an honorable and secure profession. And when anybody says Alger, he means, of course, Alger's master. The President is reported to have said that he and the Secretary must stand or fall together. So they must; and it will not be long before the indignation of army and navy at the demoralizing and defiling work of Alger will begin to burn hotly against the man who is both legally and morally responsible for what his underling does."—*The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.*

Extracts from two editorials in papers published at the meat-packing centers, Chicago and Kansas City, have special interest:

Suspend General Miles.—"General Miles is the active commander of the army because he is the senior major-general, but there is nothing in the laws of Congress compelling the President to keep him in that position.

"General Miles has been in the military service nearly thirty-eight years. He is familiar with the rules followed during the Civil War, and the regulations governing the army have been prepared under his direction. He is a strict disciplinarian, and he has violated every principle of discipline. He is probably influenced by some strong motive, but, whatever the motive, his sense of courtesy, his judgment, his soldierly sense of duty have all been blunted. He has disappointed his friends, and has given his many enemies the opportunity they have been seeking for twenty years. . . ."

"Not since the Civil War has a general commanding the army violated the discipline and traditions of the army. Never has there been any scandal connected in any way with the commanding general. Never have the subordinate officers and soldiers of the regular army had reason to complain of a breach of discipline on the part of the general commanding. Other generals have had controversies with Secretaries of War. Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield had differences with the War Department, but not one of them adopted the policy of General Miles. Persisted in, this policy will demoralize the army and disgrace the country. General Miles is a master of political as well as military intrigue, and his friends will promptly espouse his cause. An acute controversy between the friends of the Administration and the friends of General Miles will be most unfortunate just at this time. The bitterness engendered may defeat the army reorganization bill in the Senate, but the President can not avoid much longer the plain logic of the situation. The suspension of General Miles from command would without any further action put General Merritt in command of the army. This would not be to the prejudice of General Miles, and it could not be construed as an act of favoritism toward the War Department."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.), Chicago.*

Conspiracy to be Unearthed.—"But the greatest pressure that is being brought to bear to disgrace General Miles comes from certain meat-packers. They say he injured the reputation of their products when he charged the Commissary Department with supplying the army with inferior beef. If he had the evidence before him to substantiate the charge, it would have been no worse to suppress the fact than to have conspired with Spain for the overthrow of his army. On the other hand, if he manufactured the charge to throw discredit upon any one, he is a disgrace to the service and should be treated to the short shrift of a drumhead court-martial. Not only the United States, but the whole civilized world has the right to know the facts. If it is a conspiracy to degrade Miles, or if it is a conspiracy to degrade any other officer of the army, or injure the business of a meat-canning company, the public wants to know it. The good name and high character of the army are involved, and all the facts should be known and ample punishment meted out to the guilty, if it should necessitate the reorganization of the army from rear rank private to the general-in-chief."—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

HOW WE CAME TO TAKE THE PHILIPPINES.

IN the discussion of the peace treaty by the Senate, members of the Paris Commission in turn sought to explain how negotiations concluded with the cession of the Philippines. These explanations took place in executive session, and secret correspondence between the State Department and our commissioners was also submitted to the Senate. From press accounts of the correspondence it appears that the President's early instructions concerning demands in the Philippines called for "nothing less than the island of Luzon." Other commissioners corroborate Senator Gray's statement, quoted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST* January 28, to the effect that during the progress of negotiations it came to pass that either the Philippines must be taken or the treaty would fail. The offer of \$20,000,000 cleared the way to an agreement. Opponents of the treaty contended that the alleged alternative had not been made clear by any of the explanations offered.

In current periodicals several supplementary statements of pertinent interest have appeared. John Bassett Moore, secretary and counsel to the American Peace Commission, contributes an

article to *The Independent*, New York, February 2, in which he says:

"By the protocol of August 12, Spain agreed to relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba, and to cede to the United States Puerto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies, as well as the island of Guam, in the Ladronez; and it was provided that the treaty of peace should determine 'the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines.' In the correspondence leading up to the conclusion of this convention, the Spanish Government declared that it did not *a priori* renounce its sovereignty over the group, thus implying that it might do so in the end.

"Such was the situation that confronted the Peace Commissioners at Paris. In the first paper presented by the Spanish commissioners it was declared that, since the signing of the protocol, the *status quo* in the Philippines had 'been altered with daily increasing gravity to the prejudice of Spain by the Tagalo rebels, who formed during the campaign, and still form, an auxiliary force to the regular American troops.' This declaration, while it asserted the existence of a relation between the American forces and the insurgents which the Government of the United States had not sought to establish, and had, indeed, disclaimed, practically admitted that Spain was unable to maintain herself in the group even as against the natives.

"What, then, was to be done with the islands? To attempt to restore them to Spain, even if there had been no question of foreign complications to consider, would have been a tragic farce. This fact is so generally understood that the idea of restoration has found few advocates.

"It has been suggested that the United States should have pursued the same course as was taken with reference to Cuba, and have required Spain, instead of ceding the islands, merely to relinquish all claims of sovereignty over and title to them. It is difficult to see how our position would have been improved by such a measure. The concession made by Spain would have been as great in the one case as in the other, and would have called for a corresponding compensation. Moreover, one of the most difficult concessions to obtain from Spain in the course of the negotiations was that of the simple relinquishment of her sovereignty over Cuba. She preferred, for the sake of her subjects and their property, to cede the island to the United States, and, in fact, strenuously insisted upon doing so. The American Commissioners, however, adhered to the resolution of Congress, with the necessary result that, while we have not acquired the permanent sovereignty of Cuba, we are in actual and indefinite occupation of the island, with all the responsibility for good government and for the protection of life and property that such exercise of the powers of sovereignty entails. In the Philippines our position is strengthened by the circumstance that we are to possess full sovereignty and title, so that we may deal with the situation with the utmost freedom. But it has also been suggested that we should have entered into some arrangement with other powers for the government of the islands under an international agreement. Does experience justify such an attempt? It may be asserted that no such arrangement has ever been made except on grounds of apparent necessity, for the purpose of avoiding armed conflicts between the interested powers. We have ourselves for some years been concerned in the effort to maintain a tripartite government in Samoa. The islands are few in number, and their affairs by no means intricate, and yet they are the scene of frequent commotions, such as we are witnessing at the present moment. The great vice in international governments is that they perpetuate the jealousies in which they originate, and tend to aggravate rather than to remedy the local conditions that render self-government impracticable.

"In this relation a sharp distinction must be drawn between international arrangements for the government of countries incapable of conducting a civilized administration, and mere agreements of neutralization with reference to countries like Belgium and Switzerland. Belgium and Switzerland are highly civilized states, capable of maintaining orderly and prosperous governments without foreign intervention or control. The international agreements with respect to them, therefore, are designed merely to secure their independence against the encroachments of foreign covetousness. They simply declare the policy of 'hands off.' In view of these facts, it is surprising to see the cases of Belgium and Switzerland cited as examples of what should be done in re-

gard to the Philippines. They would be more to the point if there was evidence to show that any native government could unaided even temporarily establish its authority over half the group, to say nothing of maintaining its power and affording protection to life and property.

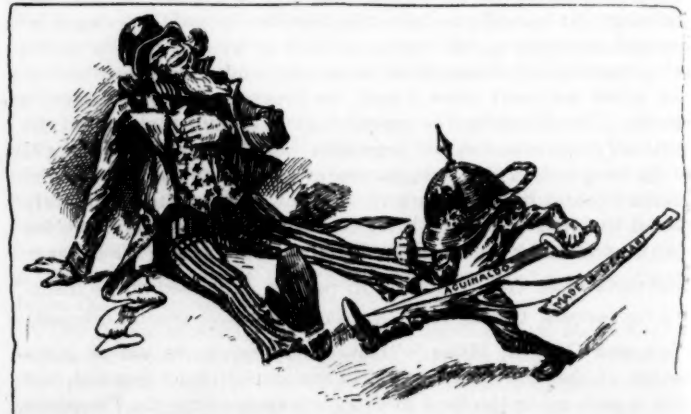
"It may therefore be said that the provisions of the Treaty of Peace concerning the Philippines are the logical result of the situation in which the United States has been placed in respect of the islands. The question of their future government and its forms and limitations may be determined in due time upon full investigation and deliberation. It can not be determined in the Treaty of Peace. Indeed, as it is not seriously proposed either to give the islands back to Spain, were such a thing practicable, or to allow her a share in their future control, it would seem to be peculiarly inappropriate to reopen the negotiations and prolong the present condition of things for the purpose of informing her, through an amendment to the treaty, of our present views as to our future policy. With the treaty ratified and the state of peace reestablished, we may work out our policy with a free hand. That it will be just and enlightened is an assumption that may fairly be made. The policy of the 'open door,' declared in the negotiations at Paris and secured by the treaty to Spain, is an evidence of the intelligence with which our Government has approached the problems before it, as well as of its beneficent intentions. In the same spirit it doubtless will endeavor to establish in the islands the most liberal system of self-government compatible with order."

David J. Hill, recently appointed Assistant Secretary of State, in an article entitled "The War and the Extension of Civilization" (*Forum*, January) says:

"When the Peace Commissioners of the United States met those of Spain at Paris, it had become evident to our Government that there was no logical justification of the war which did not involve the abdication of Spanish sovereignty in all the territories in question. To claim the abdication of Spanish rule over Cuba and Puerto Rico and to permit it to continue over the Philippines, would have been to assert that our motives and purposes were different from those which really inspired and authorized our war for Cuba.

"There are only three possible positions to be taken upon the question of our proper relation to the late colonies of Spain: (1) That Spain had a right to exploit them, and, since we have defeated her, that we have succeeded to that right; (2) that Spain was wrong in her treatment of her colonies, but that we had no right to interfere; and (3) that Spain was wrong to an extent that justified our interference and our substitution of a better order. Those who accept the last position must admit that our duty has not been fully performed until we have substituted a better order than we found—in truth, the best order we are able to secure.

"Having invoked 'humanity' and 'civilization' as the watchwords of the war, they now clearly prescribe our task in imposing peace. The current course of events has been described by its enemies as 'imperialism,' and by its friends as 'expansion'; but neither of these terms quite accurately meets the case. 'The purpose of our Government has not been the subjection of foreign peoples for the sake of empire, nor the enlargement of our territorial limits for the sake of expansion. Both of these words im-



UNCLE SAM: "Where did you get that hat?"—*The Herald, Boston.*

perfectly express the situation, and, thus far at least, are not true to history. A more fitting term to designate the aims and achievements of the nation is, perhaps, the phrase 'the extension of civilization'; for it expresses the motive and controlling principle of the war and of the treaty by which, when ratified, it is to be concluded.

"The real problem of the moment is, How can the permanent peace, for which the war was fought, be best secured? By the terms of the Treaty of Paris, the sovereign power of the United States has a clear field for the exercise of its peaceful intentions. Nothing short of this unqualified opportunity could have satisfied the just expectations of the American people; and this fact alone is the sufficient justification of the work thus far accomplished. In the midst of the questions which now agitate the public mind there is one clear certainty—namely, that the presence of the Stars and Stripes is the best security against international intrigue, chronic revolution, and every form of violence to the inalienable rights of man.

"Precisely what our ultimate relation should be to the territories over which Spain abandons her sovereignty is a question to be determined by the future. The Treaty of Peace commits our Government to no particular policy in that regard, but opens the way for the final adoption of whatever course may seem most desirable after mature deliberation in the light of more perfect knowledge."

THE HOUSE ARMY BILL.

THE House of Representatives, on January 31, passed what is known as the Hull army bill, which authorizes the recruiting of the regular army to about 100,000 men, but gives the President authority to reduce the infantry and cavalry arms, thus fixing a minimum of about 50,000 men. The amended bill was passed by practically a party vote of 168 to 125, only 6 Republicans voting against it and 5 members of the opposition voting for it.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Cummings, of New York, providing that the President should not use United States troops as a *posse comitatus* in suppressing local strikes or riots except upon the written request of the governor of the State in which the disorder occurred, was defeated by a vote of 121 to 93.

An amendment abolishing army canteens, proposed by Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, was adopted without division. It provides that no officer or private soldier shall be detailed to sell intoxicating drinks, as a bartender or otherwise, in any post exchange or canteen, nor shall any person be required or allowed to sell such liquors in any encampment or fort or on any premises used for military purposes by the United States.

Does Not Go to the Root of Trouble.—"Plainly the work of reorganizing the army must go over to the next Congress, some temporary makeshift being adopted meanwhile. The bill has been amended a good deal. Instead of placing the minimum at 50,000 men and giving the President discretion to increase it to 100,000, as was proposed a day or two ago, the bill as passed reverses that and fixes a maximum of 100,000, giving the President authority to reduce it to 50,000 by the process of reducing the size of companies. Among the amendments are a reduction of 331 in the number of staff officers, a provision excluding civilians from appointment to the corps of engineers, authorizing the President to recruit from the natives of Cuba, Puerto Rico, or the Philippines, equalizing promotions and authorizing in time of war the employment of retired officers, and subjecting applicants for positions in the Quartermaster-General's Department to mental and moral examinations as well as physical. These are decided improvements, but still the bill does not go to the root of the matter. What is wanted above all things is a radical reorganization of the staff, the substitution of merit for favoritism in making appointments, and concentration of authority and responsibility. The army can not be run on the basis of partizan politics without disaster. From this has arisen the scandals of the recent war—the unfit staff appointments, the camp and transport horrors, the crowding and confusion, the beef revelations, the Eagan explosion, and many others. The Hull bill does not make the radical

reorganization and reform that must be made if the Army Department is to be made as efficient as the Navy Department."—*The Advertiser (Rep.)*, Portland, Me.

An Educated Army.—"It is not within the bounds of human probability that any American President in our time will find it either desirable or safe to reduce the educated army of the United States very much below the limit of one hundred thousand. When Cuba and the Philippines have been pacified and their control transferred to their civil authorities, our own great system of coast defense with its scores of mighty fortresses and hundreds of costly high-power guns will be nearing completion. These forts will have to be garrisoned. Skilled, constant attention will be demanded by the great guns and their intricate machinery. This vast enginery of national protection can not be entrusted to amateurs. And the Spanish war has not been fought in vain; its tremendous lessons are not going to be forgotten. Intelligent America realizes more than ever before the value of the educated soldier—and it knows full well that he can not be 'improvised' in an emergency, but that, like every other educated man, he is the perfect fruit of long and patient scientific training."—*The Journal (Rep.)*, Boston.

"The President's 'discretion' has admitted and will admit of his presenting all sorts of men, educated and uneducated, trained and untrained, white and colored, with military commissions, to the disadvantage and disgust of West Pointers, and to the lowering of both the social and professional standard of the military officers of Uncle Sam's army. The Hull bill, even in its amended state, can not command approval anywhere."—*The Times-Democrat (Dem.)*, New Orleans.

"The principle of the House bill is one that commends it to the intelligent citizenship of the country. There is no question of expansion involved. We have already expanded. New governmental responsibilities have been forced upon us from which we can not honorably escape. It is not a question of new territorial acquisitions; it is a question of maintaining order in the territory already under our jurisdiction. It is also a question of national defense. 'The Senate should pass the bill.'"—*The Times-Herald (Ind. Rep.)*, Chicago.

The Army Canteen.—"There was very little discussion of the amendments, and only a small part of the criticism of the bill indulged in was intelligent or liberal or even decent. The result of this defective consideration of the bill is shown in some of the changes made in the measure, and in no instance more so or at greater variance with sanity and discrimination than in the amendment secured by Mr. Johnson abolishing the army post exchange, unfairly called the 'bar.' No provision will so hurt the morale of the enlisted force as this action on Mr. Johnson's part. But, of course, where colonial imperialism is involved such insignificant things as the comfort and morals of our soldiers are hardly worth considering."—*The Army and Navy Register*, Washington.

"It looks as tho we might safely prepare our farewell message to the beer-selling canteen. This is one of the compensations the war has brought us. For years *The Voice* has waged war upon this feature of army life; but so far did the evil seem to be from the daily concerns of the people that it was impossible to arouse any general action. When the war came, however, and the regiments with their canteens walked out into the public gaze, when volunteers from homes all over the land enlisted for service and began writing home letters—then the monstrous inconsistency of the institution struck home, and the heart of the nation rebelled. Petitions and protests flooded Congress and the White House, and the response has been, all things considered, quick and gratifying.

"Count one more victory for enlightened public sentiment over entrenched evil. Such a victory strengthens every righteous cause and heartens the workers for truth and justice everywhere. . . .

"If, as is now acknowledged, the beer-selling canteen, under the regulations of military authority and conducted by an army officer, can not be made anything but pernicious, what shall we say of the saloon in our new possessions, conducted solely for profit and not subject to military regulations? Not a reason can be found for abolishing beer from the army canteen that does not apply with twofold force for prohibiting the saloon in our colonies.

The people of those colonies, according to all travelers, have not as yet contracted the habit of liquor-drinking. The only drunken men one will find in Cuba or Puerto Rico are Americans. Why let the saloon get a hold among these people and begin its artful work of inciting them to drink and debauchery?"—*The New Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

CITIZENSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.—I.

IN the current discussion concerning acquisitions of territory, the privileges and immunities of citizens occupy the foreground. The subject of citizenship is confused by reason of its federal and state relations, by federal naturalization laws, by state regulation of suffrage, and by amendments to the federal Constitution. Is citizenship at once both federal and state, or are the two parts of citizenship separate and distinct? Further, is territorial citizenship distinguishable from United States citizenship? Affirmative answers to all three queries are at hand. Leaving two authorities for quotation next week, we quote herewith from the revised edition of "The State" (a study in comparative government by Woodrow Wilson, professor of jurisprudence in Princeton University) extracts giving a commonly accepted theory of citizenship, and a review of the elements of confusion pertaining thereto:

"Citizenship in the United States illustrates the double character of the Government. Whoever possesses citizenship at all is a citizen both of the United States and of the State in which he lives. He can not be a citizen of the United States alone, or only of a State; he must be a citizen of both or of neither; the two parts of his citizenship can not be separated. The responsibilities of citizenship, too, are both double and direct. . . . Every citizen must obey both federal law and the law of his own State. His citizenship involves direct relations with the authorities of both parts of the government of the country, and connects him as immediately with the power of the marshals of the United States as with the power of the sheriff of his own county, or the constable of his own town."

It is noted, however, that our population is probably less stationary than that of any other country, and that consequently the transfer of citizenship from one State to another has been greatly facilitated: "A very brief term of residence in a new home in another State secures the privileges of citizenship there; but in transferring his state citizenship a citizen does not affect his citizenship of the United States at all." Indeed, there are numerous elements of confusion concerning citizenship:

"A very considerable amount of obscurity, it must be admitted, surrounds the question of citizenship in the United States. The laws of our States have so freely extended to aliens the right to hold property and even the right to vote after a mere declaration of intention to become naturalized citizens—have, in brief, so freely endowed aliens with all the most substantial and distinguishing *privileges* of citizenship—that it has become extremely difficult to draw any clear line, any distinction not merely formal, between citizens and aliens. Of course, if a person who is not formally naturalized exchanges residence in a State in which he was allowed the privileges of citizenship for residence in a State in which those privileges are denied him, he can complain of no injustice or inequality.

"The Constitution of the United States commands that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States'; but only federal law admits aliens to formal citizenship, and only formal citizenship can give to any one, wherever he may go, a right to the privileges and immunities of citizenship. The suffrage in particular is a privilege which each State may grant upon terms of its own choosing, provided only that those terms be not inconsistent with a republican form of government."

But the federal instrument of naturalization in both States and Territories is to be taken in account:

"Naturalization is the name given to the acquirement of citi-

zenship by an alien. The power to prescribe uniform rules of naturalization rests with Congress alone, by grant of the Constitution. The States can not make rules of their own in the matter, tho they may, singularly and inconsistently enough, admit to the privileges of citizenship on what terms they please. The national naturalization law requires that the person who wishes to become a citizen must apply to a court of law in the State or Territory in which he desires to exercise the rights of citizenship for formal papers declaring him a legal citizen; that before receiving such papers he must take oath to be an orderly and loyal citizen and must renounce any title of nobility he may have held; and that in order to obtain such papers he must have lived in the United States at least five years, and in the State or Territory in which he makes application at least one year; and at least two years before his application he must have declared in court under oath his intention to become a naturalized citizen."

So far as suffrage is concerned, the force of the Fourteenth Amendment, according to Professor Wilson, is practically *nil*:

"Federal law does not determine who shall vote for members of the House of Representatives. The Constitution provides simply that those persons in each State who are qualified under the constitution and laws of the State to vote for members of the larger of the two Houses of the state legislature may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States. The franchise is regulated, therefore, entirely by state law."

"In the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution . . . a very great pressure is, by intention at least, brought to bear upon the States to induce them to make their franchise as wide as their adult male population [by curtailing representation in proportion to the number of persons excluded]. . . . This provision has in practise, however, proved of little value. It is practically impossible for the federal authorities to carry it satisfactorily into effect."

NICARAGUA CANAL BILLS.

THE amended Morgan bill providing for a Nicaragua canal passed the Senate last month by a vote of 48 to 6. In the House a substitute proposed by Mr. Hepburn is under consideration. By the time the project reaches a conference committee of both Houses it appears to be assumed that the status of Nicaraguan concessions and of the Panama project, and questions of treaty obligations and government ownership or control, will have been debated out of ambiguity.

The Senate bill provides, in brief—

that for a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 the United States is to take over the rights and property of the Maritime Canal Company, paying for the same at cash value as determined by commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States. Of the one million shares of stock of the company the United States will retain 925,000, the remainder being held by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The new board of directors is to consist of seven members, of whom five shall be appointed by the United States and one each by the two republics. The canal is to be constructed within six years, at an expense of not over \$115,000,000, not more than \$20,000,000 to be expended annually. The neutrality of the canal is to be guaranteed, but the United States reserves the right to protect it. The President is authorized to secure any changes or modifications in the concession from the concessionaires or from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, and should such negotiations fail, he is empowered to enter into arrangements for another route. He is requested to negotiate for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

The House bill, as reported by the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, authorizes the President of the United States to acquire by purchase from Nicaragua and Costa Rica the territory necessary to build the canal and then to proceed with the construction of the canal, \$115,000,000 being appropriated for the completion of the work authorized.

Qualified and Improved Bill.—"Some explanation is required by those who have not followed the phases of the canal contro-

versy. The Morgan bill recognizes the concession of the Maritime Canal Company. Its main object is to evade the prohibition in that concession of any transfer of the company's privileges to any foreign government. The bill provides for the payment of \$5,000,000 to the company for the redemption of all its obligations and liabilities. It guarantees the bonds of the company in the amount of \$100,000,000. The United States is to be merely a stockholder in the company, but it is to acquire an overwhelming majority of the stock and to appoint five of the seven directors of the enterprise. In short, the canal is in reality to be constructed, owned, and operated by the United States, tho under the concession and formal title of the Maritime Canal Company.

"Objections may come from two sources. Nicaragua may protest against the attempt to evade the anti-transfer clause, and Great Britain may contend that the practical ownership and control of the United States contravene the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Morgan bill, as it originally stood, afforded no means of meeting these difficulties. It also failed to provide for the removal of the cloud upon the company's title found in Nicaragua's claim that the concession expires absolutely this year, and that the right to extension has been forfeited. Here is where the Spooner amendment comes in to safeguard the Government and prevent a leap in the dark. It declares, in the first place, that if the President shall be unable to secure from Nicaragua and Costa Rica such concessions as will enable us to build and own the canal, he shall have the authority to contract for the building of some other isthmus canal to connect the two oceans. In the second place, the President is requested to negotiate for the abrogation or modification of any treaty obligation which may interfere with United States ownership and perpetual control. Finally, no payments are to be made to the company unless the President shall decide to construct a canal under its concession.

"This amendment renders the Morgan bill perfectly harmless. It recognizes and provides for all the uncertainties which the Senator from Alabama so cavalierly and contemptuously brushed aside. No wonder the Senate voted for the bill as thus qualified and improved. The Government will proceed deliberately, ascertain the exact value of the concession, the position of Great Britain and of Nicaragua, and the status of the competing Panama project. It will be in no hurry to incur expenditures and assume responsibilities. If Mr. Morgan is satisfied, no one will begrudge him his sense of victory. In reality his scheme is modified very materially."—*The Evening Post (Ind. Rep.)*, Chicago.

Dummy Relief Measure.—"On this measure the Senate has been literally choked in its own fat. Wholly unable, after what Senator Hoar called 'six or eight years of hammering,' to shape a measure on which a majority of its members under its anarchic methods could agree, it simply passes the bill along to the House in practically the shape in which it came from the Maritime Canal Company's lawyers. In the last few days 'debate' the condition of the old gentlemen who essayed to consider the measure has been that of men who thrust cotton in their ears to avoid the stupefaction consequent upon a conflict of noises. The United States Naval and Engineering Commission presented a report against the Maritime Company's route. No more attention was paid to this official and properly controlling document than if it had been addressed to the Emperor of China and concerned the floods on the Hoang-Ho. The Panama Company presented the report of an international board of engineers as to its own entire competence to handle the Isthmian question; the Grace crowd offered to build a canal without a pennyworth of subsidy (as, doubtless, they would also offer to build a viaduct to the moon); the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty reiterately demanded legislative notice more extensive than the superfluous grant of power to the President to abrogate. As each of these and other various phases of the question has been called to the Senate's attention, it has resolutely shut its eyes, closed its ears, and voted down the amendment—voted for nothing but the relief of the long-suffering Maritime Canal Company, which is practically all that this measure conveys.

"Now, either the Senate has been bought up cheaper than a job lot of Chicago aldermen or it has simply confessed its incompetence to deal with this intricate subject. The latter hypothesis is undoubtedly the correct one. . . . Out of this dummy skeleton of a bill the House, which has been through a committee carefully examining all the features, and especially the later developments of the case, will doubtless be able to fashion a measure

satisfactory to the country, or at least one in which regard is had to some interests besides those of the Maritime Canal Company."—*The Press (Rep.)*, New York.

"MR. DOOLEY" ON EXPANSION AGAIN.

"MR. DOOLEY," Peter Dunne's philosophical saloon-keeper, whose observations on current topics continue to amuse, not to say instruct, the reading public, is still perplexed but hopeful concerning "expansion." We quote from the *Chicago Journal* (copyright 1899):

"Whin we plant what Hogan calls th' starry banner iv Freedom in th' Ph'lippeenes," said Mr. Dooley, "an' give th' sacred blessin' iv liberty to the poor, downthrodden people iv thim unfortunate isles—dam thim—we'll larn thim a lesson."

"Sure," said Mr. Hennessy, sadly, "we have a thing or two to larn ourselves."

"But it isn't f'r thim to larn us," said Mr. Dooley. "'Tis not f'r thim wretched an' degraded crathers, without a mind or a shirt iv their own, f'r to give lessons in politeness an' liberty to a nation that manyfathers more dhressed beef than anny other imperyal nation in th' wuruld. We say to thim: 'Naygurs,' we say, 'poor, dissolute, uncovered wretches,' says we, 'whin th' crool hand iv Spain forged man'cles f'r ye'er limbs, as Hogan says, who was it crossed th' say an' sthruck off th' come-alongs? We did, by dad, we did. An' now, ye mis'erable, childish-minded apes, we propose f'r to larn ye th' uses iv liberty. In ivry city in this unfair land we will erect schoolhouses an' packin' houses an' houses iv correction, an' we'll larn ye our language, because 'tis aisier to larn ye ours than to larn ourselves yours, an' we'll give ye clothes if ye pay f'r thim, an' if ye don't ye can go without, an' whin ye'er hungry ye can go to th' morgue—we mane th' resth'rant—an' ate a good square meal iv ar'my beef. An' we'll sind th' gr'eat Gin'ral Eagan over f'r to larn ye etiket an' Andhrew Carnegie to larn ye pathreethism with blowholes into it, an' Gin'ral Alger to larn ye to hould onto a job, an' whin ye've become edycated an' have all th' blessin's iv civilization that we don't want, that'll count ye wan. We can't give ye anny votes because we haven't more thin enough to go round now, but we'll threat ye th' way a father shud threat his childher if we have to break ivry bone in ye'er bodies. So come to our ar'rms,' says we.

"But, glory be, 'tis more like a rasslin' match than a father's embrace. Up gets this little monkey iv an' Aguenaldoo an' says he: 'Not for us,' he says. 'We thank ye kindly, but we believe,' he says, 'in pathronizin' home indushtries,' he says, 'an',' he says, 'I have on hand,' he says, 'an' f'r sale,' he says, 'a very superyor brand iv home-made liberty like ye'er mother used to make,' he says. 'Tis a long way fr'm ye'er plant to here,' he says, 'an' be th' time a cargo iv liberty,' he says, 'got out here an' was handled be th' middlemen,' he says, 'it might spoil,' he says. 'We don't want anny col' storage or embalmed liberty,' he says. 'What we want an' what th' ol' reliable house iv Aguenaldoo,' he says, 'supplies to th' thrade,' he says, 'is fr'resh liberty, r-right off th' far'rm,' he says. 'I can't do annything with ye'er proposition,' he says. 'I can't give up,' he says, 'th' rights f'r which f'r five years I've fought an' bled ivry wan I cud r-reach,' he says. 'Onless,' he says, 'ye'd feel like buyin' out th' whole business,' he says. 'I'm a pathrite,' he says, 'but I'm no bigot,' he says.

"An' there it stands, Hinnissy, with th' indulgent parent kneelin' on th' stomach iv his adopted child, while a dillygation fr'm Boston bastes him with an umbrella. There it stands, an' how will it come out I dinnow! I'm not much iv an expansionist mesilf. F'r th' las' tin years I've been thryin' to decide whether 'twud be good policy an' thrue to me thraditions to make this here bar two or three feet longer, an' manny's th' night I've laid awake thryin' to puzzle it out. But I don't know what to do with th' Ph'lippeenes anny more thin I did las' summer, before I heerd tell iv thim. We can't give thim to anny wan without makin' th' wan that gets thim feel th' way Doherty felt to Clancy whin Clancy med a frindly call an' give Doherty's childher th' measles. We can't sell thim, we can't ate thim, an' we can't throw thim into th' alley whin no wan is lookin'. An' 'twud be a disgrace f'r to lave before we've pounded these frindless an' ongrateful people into insinsibility. So I suppose, Hinnissy, we'll have to

stay an' do th' best we can, an' lave Andhrew Carnegie secede fr'm th' Union. They'se wan consolation, an' that is, if th' American people can govern thimsilves they can govern annything that walks."

"An' what'd ye do with Aggy—what-d'ye-call-him?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"Well," Mr. Dooley replied with brightening eyes, "I know what they'd do with him in this ward. They'd give that pathrite what he asks, an' thin they'd throw him down an' take it away fr'm him."

STATE LEGISLATION DURING 1898.

A VALUABLE review of legislative enactments in the different States of the Union during the year 1898 appears in the annual *Legislative Bulletin* published by the New York State Library. The following extracts from a summary printed in *The Tribune*, New York, show important and distinctive features of new state laws and give a view of the trend of legislation:

"The movement to place on a more satisfactory basis the existing white supremacy throughout the black belt of the South has made considerable progress during the last year. Mississippi adopted an educational qualification for suffrage in 1890, and South Carolina provided an alternative educational or property qualification in 1895. The new constitution of Louisiana is a much more radical movement in the same direction. The acknowledged aim has been to secure as nearly as possible the disfranchisement of the negro while retaining universal manhood suffrage for the white race. About one fifth of the native whites in Louisiana are illiterate. Some scheme seemed desirable to avoid the disfranchisement of this large number of white voters. By an ingenious contrivance the new constitution virtually establishes an alternative educational or property qualification for all negroes, but for those whites only who did not at the time of the adoption of the constitution possess the franchise. The example set by these States seems likely to be followed by Alabama, the legislature having provided for the submission of the question of holding a constitutional convention to the people.

"Delaware is the first State to go back to the old system of voting after having adopted the Australian ballot. A constitutional amendment adopted by South Dakota provides for the initiative and referendum in state and municipal legislation. This is the first general application of the principle in any State, and its operation will be watched with great interest. Only New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Georgia, and South Carolina now have annual sessions of the legislature, and the New York legislature of 1898 adopted a resolution referring to the legislature of 1899 a constitutional amendment providing for biennial sessions.

"In 1896 the national conference of commissioners on uniform legislation recommended for adoption by the various States a uniform negotiable instruments law. This act was adopted by New York, Connecticut, Florida, and Colorado in 1897, and during 1898 by Virginia, Maryland, and Massachusetts. The adoption of this law by the rest of the States would work a reform of great value to business interests.

"Massachusetts and Illinois have made serious attempts to reform the present unsatisfactory system of assessing the general-property tax. In Massachusetts the state tax commissioner has been authorized to appoint a deputy who may visit any city or town and inspect the work of its assessors and require of them such action as will tend to secure uniformity in assessments throughout the commonwealth. Illinois has thoroughly revised its very unsatisfactory system of assessments.

"Massachusetts has empowered cities and towns to lay out bicycle paths. In Ohio county commissioners have been authorized to levy a license tax of \$1 a year on bicycles, and with the proceeds construct and maintain bicycle paths. In this State also a law has been passed requiring that in sprinkling streets in cities of the first class a dry strip three feet wide shall be left, in which bicyclists shall have the right of way. Beginning with New York in 1896, twelve States have passed laws requiring bicycles to be carried as other baggage. Virginia was added to this list during the last year.

"The review states that one of the most marked features of recent educational legislation is the general centralizing move-

ment. The weaker schools are being consolidated, the unit of local administration enlarged, and the local authorities subjected to increased central supervision. The movement in the direction of library extension through the establishment of state traveling libraries, first undertaken by the New York State Library in 1892, has since spread to Montana, Michigan, Ohio, and Iowa, and during 1898 to New Jersey.

"South Dakota has decided to adopt the South Carolina plan of dealing with the liquor traffic. A constitutional amendment providing for the manufacture and sale of liquors exclusively under State control was ratified at the November election.

"The new constitution of Louisiana establishes a 'railroad, express, telephone, telegraph, steamboat and other water craft, and sleeping-car commission,' consisting of three members, elected by the people, with most extensive power to establish rates and regulations, determine complaints, and make investigations.

"The Torrens system of land registration has been adopted in Massachusetts. This system, designed to simplify transfers of real estate through an official registration and a State guaranty of title, was first adopted in the United States by Illinois in 1895. This law was declared unconstitutional in the following year, and in 1897 a new law was passed, the constitutionality of which has recently been upheld by the Supreme Court. In Ohio the Torrens system was adopted in 1896. The law was declared unconstitutional in 1897, and was repealed by the legislature in 1898. California adopted the system in 1897.

"The marked development of 'government by injunction' since the labor troubles of 1894 has led to several attempts to restrict the power of the courts to punish for contempt. In 1897 a law passed the Kansas legislature dividing contempts into two classes, direct and indirect, and providing a trial by jury in case of indirect contempts. A similar law was adopted in Virginia in 1898. It has been declared unconstitutional by one of the circuit courts, and is now before the Supreme Court."

TORICS IN BRIEF.

It will be noticed that the list of Wall Street losers is never published.—*Plainedealer, Cleveland.*

WE hope Mr. McKinley has made sure that our destiny was properly canned.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

THAT was a neat epigram of the governor's: "In serving the common weal we serve the Commonwealth."—*The Transcript, Boston.*

A CHICAGO alderman is a bankrupt. Another terrible reflection on the evils of reckless reform agitation.—*The Plainedealer, Cleveland.*

It is noteworthy that no canned-beef concern is trying to use the fact that it supplied the Government as an advertisement.—*The Star, Washington.*

AMENITIES.—Uncle Sam and John Bull beamed upon each other affectionately. "Let's take something!" urged Uncle Sam, as is his custom when his heart is full. "By all means!" replied John Bull, cordially. "I suggest territory!"—*Puck, New York.*

EXPLANATIONS.—"It must be hard for public men whose turn has come to explain how they came to get defeated."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum pensively; "but not so hard as it is for some of 'em to explain how they come to get elected."—*The Star, Washington.*



THE SAME OLD SENATORIAL CANDIDATE BOBS UP IN VARIOUS STATES.
—*The Record, Chicago.*

LETTERS AND ART.

A PROTEST AGAINST AMERICA'S REJECTION OF POE.

MR. CHARLES LEONARD MOORE, a Philadelphian poet and critic, after commenting on the lack of appreciation accorded to the genius of Edgar Allan Poe by his fellow countrymen, and on the prevailing opprobrium that has always clung to Poe's memory in America, takes up the cudgels uncompromisingly in his behalf. Mr. Moore writes (*The Dial*, January 16):

"Why is it that America has always set its face against Poe? What defect was there in his life and art, or what deficiency in the American character and esthetic sense, or what incompatibility between these factors in the case, to produce such a result? That to a great extent he is ignored and repudiated is unquestionable. His life has been written and his works edited of late in a spirit of cold hostility. Volumes of specimen selections of prose or verse appear with his work omitted. In those foolish lists of American great men which it was the fashion recently to cause school-children to memorize, he was always left out. Meanwhile, Europe has but one opinion in the matter; and whereas Tennyson is domesticated in English-speaking lands, Poe is domiciled and a dominant force wherever there is a living literature. . . .

"There are three excellent ways in which a man can get himself disliked by his fellows: he may stand aloof from them, he may indulge in the practise of irony, and he may be 'ever right, Menenius, ever right.' Poe was an offender in all these respects. He never seems to have had an intimate friend—any one who could do for him what Hamlet craved of Horatio with his dying breath. Somebody said of Calhoun that he looked like one who had lost the power of communicating with his fellow beings. A like spell of isolation is upon Poe. Wanting in humor, he sometimes tried to range his mind with others by the use of irony; or he assumed an air which I suppose he thought that of a man of the world, but which is quite detestable. He wrote an essay on diddling as an exact science, and people jumped to the conclusion that he was Jeremy himself in person. He took a grim delight in scenes of horror, and people imagined he acted them in life. 'The Raven' has been described as an utterance of remorse. Remorse for what? I have read everything that has been gathered about Poe, and I can not, for my life, imagine him as anything but a stainless and chivalrous knight. The few trivial, and usually unsubstantiated, smutches which microscopic industry has found on his armor would not show at all against a panoply less pure and white. . . .

"The tradition is that he was a drunkard. There is not evidence enough against him to hang a dog. All the testimony actually produced—all the witnesses who give their names and addresses, people who lived with him and knew him best, deny it. That he was easily affected by liquor and sometimes overcome by it, is possible—and what does it matter? That there was any debauchery is impossible. His poverty proves it—the amount of work he did proves it, and, most of all, the quality of what he wrote, which grew in power and concentration to the last. There is more plausibility in the accusation of irregularity in money matters. In a life so harassed as Poe's, a few ragged debts might easily be left. But here again there is nothing definite. Nobody has come forward with notes of hand or evidences of defalcation. On the contrary, letter after letter has come to light showing Poe's scrupulous exactitude about obligations. Practically, he was cheated by almost every one with whom he came in contact—and then these, to shield themselves, cried after him 'Stop thief!' . . .

"Poe's principles of criticism are true enough within limits, but they are far from being the whole truth. His lack of humor, deficient knowledge of human nature, and insensibility to that side of greatness which results from mere mass, quite incapacitated him from criticizing the mightiest works of literature. But he never attempted such criticism; and for the work he had to do—the appreciation of our modern English or American masters—he was almost infallible. . . .

"'Eureka' has, I judge, been less read than anything else Poe

wrote. Certainly it has been little discussed. The average critic probably finds it difficult to place, and so lets it alone. It is difficult to place. It is too scientific for rhapsody—too plain for mysticism; and yet it is hardly either science or metaphysics. It might be tersely described as the ideas of Spinoza in the language of Newton. Poe as a thinker resembles those old Greek philosophers—Pythagoras, Parmenides, or Empedocles—who chanted in verse their luminous guesses as to the origin and constitution of things, without troubling themselves as to any analysis of their knowledge. Coleridge said of Spinoza that if it rather than I was the central fact of existence, Spinoza would be right. It and not I was the basis of the pre-Socratic Greek thinkers; and perhaps our most modern philosophy has the same foundation. Schopenhauer's substitution of will for consciousness as the final fact, and the Darwinian theory, both tend that way. Without knowing anything of Schopenhauer, and anterior to Darwin, Poe's thought also tends that way. He has nothing of the mathematical pedantry of Spinoza, and of course none of the immense scientific detail of the evolutionists; but I do not see why his guess is not as good as theirs. In one very startling idea he seems to have been anticipated. Deducing that the universe is finite—mainly because laws can not be conceived to exist in the unlimited—he goes on to say there may yet exist other worlds and other universes, each in the bosom of its own private and peculiar God. Cardinal Newman is authority for the statement that Franklin used to dally with this idea in conversation. Poe, while in Philadelphia, may possibly have heard of Franklin's speculation. I can recall nothing like it elsewhere."

Mr. Moore claims that Poe was not only the best artist, but the greatest intellect, that America has produced.

MICKIEWICZ AND PUSHKIN.

ON the 24th of December the centenary of the birth of Adam Mickiewicz, the famous Polish poet, was marked by the unveiling of his statue in Warsaw. That the Czar should authorize the erection of a statue to the memory of a man whose entire writings were once interdicted, while some of them are still proscribed, is surprising and significant. The centennial received public recognition throughout Russia. It was celebrated at Cracow, in Poland, where the poet's body now rests; at Lemberg and Carlsbad in Bohemia; at Lausanne in Switzerland; and in Paris a memorial address was delivered by M. Jules Lemaitre.

M. Louis Leger has chosen this moment of reawakened interest to tell, in the *Revue de Paris*, of the curious friendship which existed between Mickiewicz and the Russian poet Pushkin—a symbol, he suggests, of the final union of sympathies between the Poles and the Russians.

M. Leger first traces the curious resemblances between the two lives. Mickiewicz was born December, 1798, Pushkin the following May. Their poetical careers were both of short duration: Mickiewicz ceased writing in 1834, and three years later Pushkin met his tragic fate. Each remains the greatest exponent of the dramatic school in his own country.

In 1820 Mickiewicz left his native land of Lithuania—which he was destined never to revisit—to enter upon his long exile in the heart of Russia. For the next nine years he lived sometimes in St. Petersburg, sometimes in Odessa or Moscow. In 1829 he went to Germany. His impressions and experiences among the Moabites (as he called the Russians) he has described in some later poems, remarkable for their malice and bitterness. But, tho the patriot groaned in his exile, the poet could not but rejoice at the enthusiastic welcome extended by his Russian *confrères*, and he formed several friendships which outlasted the revolution of 1830, which definitely estranged the two people.

In a letter dated March 17, 1852, Mme. Eudoxie Rostopchine writes of the "handsome pilgrim":

"He was a young man, pale and dark, with luxuriant black hair, an inspired expression and dreamy brow. Every feature

bore the presage of a great future, a glorious and unusual destiny. This was the well-known author of 'Conrad Wallenrod,' etc."

In apposition to this comes Polevoi's description:

"All who knew Mickiewicz intimately loved him, not as a poet (for few were in a position to read his poetry), but as a man of rare intellectual ability; he attracted by the nobility of his views, by the vast extent of his knowledge, and particularly by a certain good nature which was peculiarly his. His appearance was charming. Beautiful black hair crowned a finely shaped head; beneath his broad brow, which bore the seal of meditation, shone two expressive black eyes brilliant as diamonds. . . . Such was his usual expression, but when a subject interested him deeply, . . . his countenance assumed a different expression. He became a veritable magician. His improvisations enchanted his hearers, altho, as our circle consisted solely of Russians, he usually employed the French language."

Prince Viazemsky confirms these assertions, and adds that every one was so enraptured with his talents that the fact of his being under governmental supervision was ignored.

He possessed this gift of improvisation to a marvelous degree. "At such times," writes Viazemsky, "he was both terrible and prophetic. His silent listeners were plunged in a sort of ecstasy." Such authorities as Joukoosky and Pushkin were stirred to the depths of their souls.

His compatriots resented his amicable relations with the Russians as a treason. He defended himself in a half-serious manner and concluded with these words: "My friend, can one attach such unimportant trifles to that beautiful sentiment of patriotism? Can dinners, dances, songs, offend our country, that divine love. . . . ?"

Pushkin, says M. Leger, was already celebrated when he became acquainted with Mickiewicz, having already completed many of his works. Many of them are still interdicted in Russia for their liberal views. His liberal views and Mickiewicz's Polish patriotism harmonized perfectly. Both were ardent admirers of Byron, and both were considered as leaders of the romantic school in their respective countries. From their first meeting they were firm friends.

"Pushkin," writes Mickiewicz to a friend, "is about my age; he has read deeply and well, he is well acquainted with modern literature, and possesses elevated ideas of poetry."

Polevoi relates that Pushkin conceived a profound reverence for Mickiewicz at their first interview. Altho accustomed to lead in literary circles, he modestly resigned the priority to Mickiewicz. Pushkin was not Mickiewicz's equal either by education or personal gifts.

Pushkin died without visiting any foreign lands; he had no desire to travel, and always concluded by saying, "I know Mickiewicz, and I could find none greater than he." M. Leger believes this youthful enthusiasm blinded the author of "Onégine." Had he visited Weimar he would have met Goethe, and Victor Hugo was then alive, both masters who rivaled Mickiewicz, and were assuredly more evenly balanced. Mickiewicz in turn defended Pushkin with his compatriots. "He is the first poet of his nation. That is his title of glory."

More serious interests, political views, united these two. In

his sketch, "The Monument of Peter the Great," Mickiewicz has reproduced, or endeavored so to do, an actual conversation held during a storm at the base of this statue. He describes their friendship, the circumstance which has drawn them hither, and the Russian poet's words as he compares the majestic attitude of the bronze emperor with that of Marcus Aurelius, whose attitude is that of a father blessing his people. He concludes as follows:

"The Czar Peter holds the reins of his charger loosely; one sees that he tramples all under foot in his passage. With one bound he sprang upon the granite block. The frightened steed rears in the air, the Czar gives him no check; the horse champs his bit. One divines that he must fall, must be dashed to pieces. For centuries he has reared and plunged, but he has not yet fallen. It is a cascade escaping from the granite's summit, surprised by the frost and frozen, suspended in the air. . . . But as soon as the sun of liberty shines, when the breath of the Occident revives this empire. . . . what will become of this cascade of tyranny?"

Pushkin held liberal views even so late as 1828; but may it not be, as the eminent Russian critic M. Spasowicz suggests, that these extreme notions are the creation of the writer's brain? Pushkin himself wrote as follows of the statue (Bronze Cavalier, 1834):

"Upon the bank, facing the lonely waves he stands, overflowing with noble thoughts. . . ."

"And he thought: 'From here we will menace the Swedes, here will we found a city to the grief of a proud neighbor. It is here that nature forces us to . . . plant a stronghold by the sea. . . .'"

"I love thee, creation of Peter; I love thy severe and noble aspect; I love the majestic flow of the Neva, the granite of its banks. . . ."

"Shine, therefore, O City of Peter, and endure immovable as Russia itself."



ADAM MICKIEWICZ

When Mickiewicz left Russia in 1829 to visit Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, he had some idea of one day returning, but the Polish Revolution of 1830 transformed him into an emigrant and frustrated these hopes. Henceforth Russia was odious to him, and this hatred appears in his poems of that epoch. This was the death-knell of their friendship. Mickiewicz still dreamed of his country's freedom. Pushkin as a patriot could not countenance the dismemberment of the Russian empire. The one gave utterance to his hatred for his captors, the other sang the glories of the conquest. It was at this period he published his celebrated article "To Russia's Detractors," addressed not to the Poles but to those foreigners who sympathized with them. Mickiewicz's patriotism was too exalted for Pushkin to comprehend; the latter's love of country prevented his appreciating the noble motives which inspired his former friend. He treats him as a simple revolutionary demagog flattering the populace for his own ends. Pushkin considered the Polish problem essentially a Russian question, whereas Mickiewicz treated it as an international one. Nevertheless, both retained a tender remembrance of past affection, particularly Pushkin, who longed to see his friend's troubled soul at peace.

Mickiewicz in his last years fell from his high plane, borne downward by the deplorable influence of a deleterious mysticism.

"Respect for the fallen genius! Pity for the exile who weeps and suffers. We applaud that brilliant star when it shone in

mid-heaven, do not insult it now that it wavers and pales upon the brink of the abyss." Thus wrote Christian Ostrowski in 1845, and had he been living Pushkin would certainly have joined him in his appeal.

Mickiewicz was deeply touched by Pushkin's death (1837). He had produced no poems for the last three years, and would have hesitated to praise this Russian at that time. Nevertheless, he published an anonymous eulogy to his dead friend, in whose loss intellectual Russia, he said, received a mortal blow.

Both poets held a presentiment of the future glory which to-day shines upon them. Mickiewicz wrote:

"Such songs are worthy of God, worthy of nature. Yes, it is the universal hymn, the hymn of the creation. This hymn is all powerful; it is immortal. I feel the eternity, I can produce it. What hast thou created greater, O Lord?"

And Pushkin:

"No, I shall not die entirely. The echo of my name will resound through this immense Russia; all the people living within her realms will hail my name, even the proud descendant of the Slav, and the Finn, and the uncivilized Toungrin, and the Kal-muck, the friend of the steppes."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

WILL POETRY BECOME A DEAD ART?

MR. H. E. WARNER advances a proposition which, stated concisely, is this: At a not very distant point in the evolution of literature the art of poetry will become to all intents and purposes a dead art. He reaches this conclusion by an examination of the history and the functions of poetry, and of the relative values of prose and verse as vehicles of expression. He writes (*Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, February):

"It will not be questioned, I think, that, as literature, poetry has always preceded prose. The latter, as the mere instrument of thought and communication in the every-day work of the world, must, of course, have been first. It will scarcely be questioned that, in the later history of a people, prose has gained immeasurably in relative importance, and has finally to a great extent and in many fields supplanted poetry, which has thus been driven to other fields, to new forms, methods, and purposes. . . . There seems no reason to doubt that poetry was, in its inception, one of the useful rather than one of the fine arts. Rather, perhaps, I should say, its purpose was not to give pleasure. It probably originated before the art of writing was known, at least before its practise was common. . . .

"Poetry, no one will question, is far more easily memorized than prose. Whether invented as a species of mnemonics, or already existing in some form, it is easy to see why it would be adopted as the language of early philosophy and religion. Not only would it have the capacity to give a far wider oral publication, but it had something of the character of a record. Alteration would be readily detected. For the dissemination of moral and religious precepts, therefore, poetry would have an immense advantage over prose. But if this early poetry possessed beauty, it is not because that was a leading intention. The subjects of inquiry were grand, lofty, awe-inspiring, but there was no thought of ornamenting them or adding to their attraction by committing them to verse. Other things not grand or beautiful, but which it was thought desirable to preserve for any reason, received the same treatment.

"Doubtless there has been a process of selection by which the best has been transmitted to us and vast heaps of rubbish have perished. Still, we find in the 'Iliad' a catalog of the Grecian ships, and in the elder Edda much which no stretch of the imagination can make otherwise than puerile and dull. But, while the intention was as stated, the inventors of poetry builded better than they knew. To its uses as a vehicle for preserving or disseminating thought it added the charm of music. This charm would have been felt even if not designed, and by and by, when poetry lost its useful function, it would naturally attract all kinds of writings in which beauty or pleasure rather than use was the main motive.

"It is without doubt the musical element in poetry that has so adapted it to the childhood of the individual as well as to the infancy of the nations. Long before they can read, and almost before they can talk, children begin to indulge in rime, and perhaps a little later in rhythm. They put together words without any reference to their meaning, and manufacture words without any meaning at all, making combinations of sound and accent that tickle their ears like music. As they grow older, they soon see the absurdity of this, and abandon the practise. Commonly—not always—they afterward become susceptible to a different phase of poetry. This is at the period of the greatest emotional development in the young. The feeling may exhibit itself merely as a sensibility to the charm of poetry that others have written, or it may lead to a furtive and stealthy composition. . . .

"Is there a somewhat similar period in the life of the nation? I think there is. Somewhere in the development from savagery to the higher stages of civilization there is a time when the emotional is at its height. It is the period when the poetry of love and war reach their highest development, frank, vigorous, passionate, and unconscious. Still later, poetry occupies itself with the domestic life and relations, with the arts of peace, with the picturesque and scholarly elements of life, or with mere decoration."

Philosophy and religion, says Mr. Warner, have long since passed from the domain of poetry; in the progress of civilization the emotional period has been passed; and thought concerns itself more and more with the practical, the material, and the definite.

Proceeding to a comparison of prose and poetry, Mr. Warner wisely refrains from an attempt to define the latter, but contents himself with analyzing its motives and functions. Imagination, often claimed as a characteristic of poetry, he points out to be equally the property of the novel and the prose romance. He continues:

"Poetry, again, is sometimes said to deal with the emotions only, not to address itself to the understanding, and in this to differ radically from prose. But clearly it is not true that poetry addresses itself solely to the emotional nature; and it is equally untrue that prose directs itself wholly to the understanding. So far as words go, prose may quite as fully and satisfactorily express the emotions as poetry. Emotion really has a language of its own. Attitude, gesture, the curve of the lip, the droop of an eyelash, a tone, a look, a single word or exclamation—these have far more to say than any form of speech. If poetry is better adapted to express emotion, which I neither affirm nor deny, it is by virtue of what we call its suggestiveness. This, it has seemed to me, is somewhat characteristic of poetry, and grows out of what we may call its method. It is partially due also to its mechanical form, whereby it trenches upon the domain of music. . . .

"It would be rash, then, to conclude that there is any essential mental or moral quality that distinguishes poetry from prose. Is there a difference in the class of subjects? Clearly there is. While there are great numbers which have been common to both forms of composition, there are some which poetry has never approached; or, if it has, its effort has been met with the most dismal failure. Mathematics, the sciences, theology, biography—in fact, the entire domain of exact thought and exact statement—is closed to poetry. On the other hand, there is no field of human thought or feeling from which prose is excluded. Its method is commonly the direct, and its aim is to transfer bodily, as it were, the thought of the writer to the reader. The method of poetry is indirect, and its aim is through some subtle suggestion to set in motion certain trains of ideas or feelings in the mind of the reader; to awaken and make conscious the latent thought or emotion already there. Prose may usurp the method and function of poetry, but the converse can never be true. Poetry can not measure or weigh. It deals with the vague, the indefinite, the vast, and the infinite. It starts inquiries and asks a multitude of questions, as a child does, but prose answers them. It is wayward, capricious, passionate, and unreasonable. Its purpose may be called selfish. Beauty or pleasure it seeks, but never use. Deformity and pain it may employ, but only by way of contrast, and only so far as employed by painting and sculpture. Both in manner and aim it is the language of youth."

According to Mr. Warner, poetry, owing to its indirect and

suggestive method, and its artificial restraint, is no longer able to compete with prose in fields where analysis, examination, research, and exact expression are needed. We no longer approach the unknown in the old spirit of awe and worship, which was the vital air of poetry, but armed with the microscope, the spectrum, and the subtle contrivances of the chemist. Mr. Warner can foresee the day when poetry will be classed as the nursery-literature of the human race. But there is one attribute, he admits, for which the usurping prose supplies no literal equivalent. This is the musical effect which verse achieves by means of rhythm, alliteration, and the regular recurrence of certain vowel sounds. Yet this melody, this beauty of sound, the writer urges, must look, for its complete and sufficing expression, to the art of music. In conclusion, Mr. Warner is willing to admit that poetry may survive for the purpose of supplying words to music, but he can not see that in the future its functions will go much beyond this.

MRS. HOWE'S RECOLLECTION OF EUROPE IN 1843.

THO Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is in her eightieth year her literary activity does not fail. She prepares and reads papers before her various women's clubs, and her "Reminiscences" in *The Atlantic Monthly* lack nothing of vivacity and charm. In the February issue she tells of her visit to London and the chief European cities after her marriage to Dr. Howe in 1843. The Howes were accompanied on their voyage by Horace Mann, who had just married Miss Mary Peabody. Mrs. Howe's narrative abounds with vivid little anecdotes of the celebrities of that day. Among her conversations with Sydney Smith, whose reputation as a wit was already world-wide, she recalls this:

"He asked what I had seen in London, so far. I answered that I had recently visited the House of Lords. Whereupon he remarked, 'Mrs. Howe, your English is excellent. I have only heard you make one mispronunciation. You have just said "House of Lords." We say "House of Lards."' Some one near by said, 'Oh, yes, the House is always addressed as "My Luds and Gentlemen."' When I repeated this to Horace Mann, it so vexed his gentle spirit as to cause him to exclaim, 'House of Lords! You ought to have said House of Devils!'"

Mrs. Howe entertains us with delightful and interesting trivialities concerning Carlyle, Wordsworth, Rogers the banker poet, Dickens, Hallam, Landseer, and many others, some of whom, then famous, are little more than names to the present generation. She saw Macready play, she heard Grisi, Brambilla, and many others, but she writes:

"All of these artists gave me unmitigated delight, but the crowning ecstasy I found in the ballet. Fanny Elssler and Cerito were both upon the stage. The former had lost a little of her prestige, but Cerito, an Italian, was then in her first bloom, and wonderfully graceful. Of her performance my sister said to me, 'It seems to make us better to see anything so beautiful.' This remark recalls the oft-quoted dialog between Margaret Fuller and Emerson apropos of Fanny Elssler's dancing:

"'Margaret, this is poetry.'

"'Waldo, this is religion.'

"I remember, years after this time, a talk with Theodore Parker, in which I suggested that the best stage-dancing gives us the classic in a fluent form, with the illumination of life and personality. I can not recall, in the dances which I saw during that season, anything which appeared to me sensual or even sensuous. It was rather the very ecstasy and embodiment of grace."

On one occasion Dr. Howe and his wife dined at the apartments of Mr. Forster, the intimate friend and afterward the biographer of Dickens. Mrs. Howe relates that while they were taking their after-dinner coffee in the sitting-room she chanced to address her husband as "darling":

"Thereupon Dickens slid down to the floor, and, lying on his

back, held up one of his small feet, quivering with pretended emotion. 'Did she call him "darling"?' he cried."

Of the winter spent in Rome Mrs. Howe writes:

"The experience of our winter in Rome could not be repeated at this stage of the world. The Rome of fifty-five years ago was altogether medieval in its aspect. The great enclosure within its walls was but sparsely inhabited. Convent gardens, and even villas of the nobility, occupied much space.

"The city attracted mostly art students and lovers of art. The studios of painters and sculptors were much visited, and wealthy amateurs gave orders for many costly works of art. Such glimpses as were afforded of Roman society had no great attraction other than that of novelty for persons accustomed to reasonable society elsewhere. The strangeness of titles, the glitter of jewels, amused for a time the traveler, who was nevertheless glad to return to a world in which ceremony was less dominant and absolute.

"Among the wonderful sights of that winter, I recall an evening visit to the sculpture gallery of the Vatican, when the statues were shown us by torchlight. I had not as yet made acquaintance with those marble shapes, which were rendered so lifelike by the artful illumination that when I saw them afterward in the daylight it seemed to me that they had died."

Being deeply interested in philanthropy and phrenology, Dr. Howe was advised by his friend Dr. Fowler to visit a certain English workhouse which contained an interesting specimen in the person of an old woman, blind, deaf, and crippled. Dr. Howe visited the workhouse, saw the old woman, and wrote his friend an account of her in a letter which was full of professional enthusiasm. This letter Mrs. Howe travestied in verse as follows:

Dear sir, I went south
As far as Portsmouth,
And found a most charming old woman,
Delightfully void
Of all that's enjoyed
By the animal vaguely called human.
She has but one jaw,
Has teeth like a saw,
Her ears and her eyes I delight in:
The one could not hear
Tho a cannon were near,
The others are holes with no sight in.
Her cincture lies
Just over her eyes,
Not far from the bone parietal;
The crown of her head,
Be it vulgarly said,
Is shaped like the back of a beetle.
Destructiveness great
Combines with conceit
In the form of this wonderful noddle,
But benevolence, you know,
And a large philopro
Give a great inclination to coddle.

The good doctor, when shown this, was inclined to be grieved at his wife's levity.

NOTES.

THE *London Outlook* recently carried on a voting contest to determine the ten most important books of the past year. Curiously enough, four of the ten books on the resultant list were biographical.

M. EMILE ZOLA, who is now in England, has planned a series of four novels, which he says are to form his literary and political testament to France. The first, already half written, is to be called "Fécondité," and is a protest against the national "Malthusianism." The titles of the remaining trio of the series will be "Travail," "Vérité," and "Justice."

ACCORDING to Robert de la Sizeranne, England is the only country, with the exception of France, that can lay claim at the present day to a school of painting. The others, even the United States and Scandinavia, reproduce the influence of the Parisian atelier. He names, as representative of the English school, Watts, Hunt, Leighton, Alma-Tadema, Millais, Herkomer, and Burne-Jones.

In an article on Corot in the *New York Observer*, we are told that not until he was forty-five years old did he sell his first picture. "On this occasion he found it difficult to believe that any one could seriously offer him fifty dollars for a single picture, tho now the best collectors pay thousands for his smallest sketches, and he insisted upon adding two smaller pieces to the one ordered by his first purchaser."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

PURE WATER AS A POISON.

WE are assured by Dr. Koppe in the *Deutsche medicinische Wochenschrift* that chemically pure water is actually poisonous, on account of its action as a solvent of the salts from the animal tissues. Physicians who prescribe distilled water for their patients are thus, according to this authority, doing them actual injury, while those who give mineral waters are acting on correct principles, since these contain already so much salt that they can not absorb any more. We quote portions of an abstract of Dr. Koppe's article in *The National Druggist*:

"By 'chemically pure water' we usually understand perfectly fresh, distilled water, whose behavior and properties are well understood. It withdraws the salts from the animal tissues and causes the latter to swell or inflate. Isolated living organic elements, cells, and all unicellular organisms are destroyed in distilled water—they die, since they become engorged therein. They lose the faculty, upon which life depends, of retaining their salts and other soluble cell constituents, and consequently these are allowed to diffuse throughout the water.

"Distilled water is, therefore, a dangerous protoplasmic poison. The same poisonous effects must occur whenever distilled water is drunk. The sense of taste is the first to protest against the use of this substance. A mouthful of distilled water, taken by inadvertence, will be spit out regularly. . . . The local poisonous effect of distilled water makes itself known by . . . all the symptoms of a catarrh of the stomach on a small scale.

"The harmfulness of the process, so much resorted to to-day, of washing out the stomach with distilled water, is acknowledged, and we find the physicians who formerly used that agent are now turning to the 'physiological solution of cooking salt,' or 'water with a little salt,' or the mineral waters recommended for the purpose. The poisonous nature of absolutely pure water would surely have been recognized and felt long since, were it not that its effects, in their most marked form, can seldom occur, for through a train of circumstances, 'absolutely pure' water can rarely be found. The ordinary distilled water, even when freshly distilled, is not really absolutely pure, while that used in the laboratories and clinics is generally stale, has been kept standing in open vessels, generally in rooms where chemicals of every sort abound and whose gases and effluvia are taken up by the water."

This poisonous action of pure water is, according to Dr. Koppe, responsible for some of the unexplained effects of administering ice to invalids. He says:

"Patients with hitherto perfectly healthy stomachs, who, after operations, are for any reason allowed to swallow 'ice pills,' . . . not infrequently contract catarrh of the stomach. There are well-known sequelæ of the use of ice, but up to the present no reasonable hypothesis has been offered as to the etiology of the same. It has been charged, it is true, to the 'bacteriological contents' of the ice, but examination of the latter has demonstrated it to be almost free from bacteria such as would account for the phenomena, tho otherwise frequently containing bacteria. As a remedy our clinicians say we must use only artificial ice, made from distilled water. Well, it is possible that artificial ice may be better borne than the natural, but it is not because it is purer than the latter, but *exactly the contrary*. It is simply because that the melted water thereof more closely approaches our ordinary drinking-water.

"This point in the care of the sick, which is certainly worthy of investigation and explanation, finds its analogy in the daily experiences of the traveler in the high mountainous regions. The guide-books warn him against quenching his thirst with snow and glacier water, and the waters of the mountain brooks as well, for, as is well known, these not only do not quench thirst, but give rise to much discomfort. . . .

"The harmfulness of glacier water, like that of the pure, cold mountain brooks, most of which, indeed, spring from glaciers, arises from the fact that they are exceedingly pure waters and produce identically the effect of the use of distilled water—they are poisonous. The supposition that the coldness of the water

causes the sick, uneasy feelings can not stand for a moment, tho this coldness is very probably the reason that its unfitness for use is not at once recognized and the liquid rejected.

"The last link in our chain of prolegomena is found in the case of one of the Gastein springs. The water of this spring has an electrical conductivity of 31.9, therefore far excelling ordinary distilled water in this respect, and hence, according to our proposition, its use should demonstrate the poisonous nature of pure water. By a most strange coincidence, from the oldest times, for hundreds and hundreds of years, this spring has been known as the *Gift-brunnen*—the 'poison spring.' Its water is never drunk, it is commonly regarded as poisonous, altho no chemical examination of it—and they are almost innumerable—has yet been able to detect the slightest trace of any poisonous substance. Its poison lies in the fact of its extreme purity! This, we know, is a proposition that nobody will take in earnest—still, it is devoid of anything wonderful in a physiological point of view, and, furthermore, it is borne out by fact."

THE SECRET OF THE KEELY MOTOR.

IT is announced by the press that unmistakable evidence of the fraudulent character of the Keely motor has been discovered in Keely's laboratory in Philadelphia, thus confirming what all scientific men have long believed of it. The story of the discovery is thus told in *The American Machinist*, January 26:

"These later revelations are the results of an investigation of the building occupied by Keely as a workshop, and in which the exhibitions of his apparatus were made from time to time. The undertaking was instituted by the *Philadelphia Press*, and was conducted by a number of eminently competent persons, including the reporters of the newspaper, Prof. Carl Hering, consulting electrical engineer; Prof. Arthur W. Goodspeed, assistant professor of physics of the University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Lightner Witmer, professor of experimental psychology, of the same institution, and eminent as a student of and authority upon delusions; Dr. M. G. Miller, Coleman Sellers, Jr., and Mr. Clarence B. Moore, son of the late Mrs. Bloomfield Moore, so much of whose money had been absorbed in the Keely schemes.

"The facts brought out by the investigations were, after all, only such as could have been easily discovered by less eminent and talented men, if they had been permitted to do so. The building was of a type quite common in Philadelphia. It was a two-story structure, built on a low foundation without cellar, and was 18 feet front and 45 feet deep; the upper story being, however, only 40 feet deep. There were three rooms on the ground floor and two rooms above, with stairway and hall, and an office partitioned off from the front room above. Every particle of the flooring and ceiling was torn out and the walls were closely examined. A lot of trap-doors were found in the floors, varying in size from 1x1½ feet to 3x6 feet. Five of these were in the front room on the ground floor, four in the middle room, and one in the back room, while on the second floor there were a 3½-foot trap-door in the center of the front room, a 4x4-foot trap in the center of the back room, and seven small traps distributed about other parts of this floor. Under the floor of the middle room on the ground floor there had been previously discovered a hollow spherical vessel, said to be of steel, to weigh three tons and to be capable of sustaining an internal pressure of 25,000 pounds to the square inch. This vessel was near one of the trap-doors and was buried in earth and shop refuse. To put it in the place where it was found, sections of two of the floor beams had been cut away and afterward replaced. The vessel had a hole in the top tapped for pipe. Four feet away from this, and with an end just within the trap-door, was a piece of heavy iron pipe, 14 feet long, with elbows on each end. Under the other trap-doors nothing was found but heaps of ashes lately placed there. A false ceiling of wood had been put into one of the upper rooms, with a space of 2 inches between the boards and the timbers where pipes or wires might have been concealed, but none were found there. The floor of the back room up-stairs was somewhat higher than that of the others, and on tearing this up a piece of small tube, at first thought to be wire, was found running through holes bored in the floor beams. Mr. Sellers had previously found a similar piece of tube built into the partition wall almost opposite to where this

was found. This had been put in after the wall was built, as the plaster was different from the original. The small tubes found are identical in size and appearance to others which appeared attached to the Keely machine, and which he asserted were merely wires for transmitting the vibratory movements."

The American Machinist comments on these discoveries as follows:

"This investigation we can scarcely avoid regarding as somewhat of the character of an autopsy. The facts discovered speak for themselves in a way which makes it quite unnecessary for us to offer a word of comment. These things are found after those who are still financially interested in the motor have taken away every portion of the apparatus that was ever visible to the public and much that was never exposed. If an investigation of the entire plant could have been permitted, it seems certain that functional relations could have been traced between the heretofore visible portions and those now for the first time revealed. Why should these things have been concealed? If there are those who can conceive that the concealment was consistent with any honest purpose, we are not to be counted with them, and there never has been a day when we could have been counted with them. While for so long a time the Keely motor, and the performances connected with it, were so prominently and so persistently kept before the public, it came in our way from time to time to speak of the matter, but we have never said anything calculated to foster any hope that there could ever come out of it anything commensurate with the claims advanced, or in fact anything of value to the world. Mr. Keely's ways were not the ways of an honest and truthful man, nor the ways of an inventor or discoverer of anything great, and that he was so long successful in his career is one of the marvels of the age, and all his apparatus is well deserving of a place in some museum where it may stand as a warning to the overcredulous, whom, like the poor, we have always with us."

These same facts are thus treated in *Electricity*, January 25:

"This investigation, which was carried on under the supervision of several well-known scientists, would seem to prove conclusively—what had long been suspected by clear-sighted persons—that the unknown motive power made use of to operate the so-called Keely motor was nothing more nor less than compressed air or gas ingeniously applied. . . . Owing to the laboratory having been dismantled and all the machinery removed by the Keely Motor Company, those seeking for information were at a disadvantage, having practically nothing but the floors and walls of the apartment to work upon. These were torn up or demolished, with the result that small brass tubing was found concealed in the brickwork and under the floor of the laboratory. This tubing was of a kind to withstand a heavy pressure, and taken in connection with the large steel sphere discovered a week or so ago under the floor is significant, to say the least. Mr. Keely, moreover, is on record as having frequently stated that no tubing of any kind was necessary in connection with his 'etheric vapor,' and that wires only were required. In view of this statement and of the fact that visitors were allowed only in certain portions of the laboratory and never permitted to approach too near to the machines, it would seem conclusively proven that no new or unknown force was ever made use of. . . ."

"In view of what has lately come to light the Keely motor will undoubtedly go down in history classed in the same category with the electric-sugar-refining scheme and the electrolytic process of extracting gold from sea-water."

The Scientific American says:

"The result proves not merely that the motor was a fraud, but that it was a fraud, as we pointed out fifteen years ago in the columns of this journal, of the very simplest and most transparent kind; in fact, the presumption is strong that this most colossal humbug of the century depended for its success upon that ever-fruitful theme of the bogus-company promoter—compressed air. . . ."

"In conclusion we would remind our readers that the death of this prince of rogues does not imply that the type is extinct; and that 'resonators,' 'vibrators,' 'etheric vapors,' and others of that ilk, still walk the earth dressed in the ever-varying garb with

which such human sharks as Keely are still seeking to catch the unwary."

On the other hand, there are some who still cling to their belief in Keely and his work. Some of his old supporters, while accepting the facts as found by the committee, refuse to accept their inferences of fraud. That the evidence is not yet well-rounded and complete is pointed out by a correspondent of the *The Electrical Review*, signing himself "T. J. M.," who starts out by avowing his belief that the Keely motor was only a clever trick, and then goes on to say:

"But it strikes me the discoverers who have dug up the floors of the old Keely shop have not quite redeemed their reputations for high-class work. A lot of pipes were found, all with thick walls and small bore, such as would be required for air or gas under high pressure. At once the conclusion was announced that the great mystery was no mystery, only a mere transmission of power by air or gas under extreme high pressure, and that it was easy enough for any one to connect the generator with the motor by a single wire-like tube and produce motion and manifest power."

"But it seems to me that is an insufficient explanation. Air or gas under pressure of 1,000 or 2,000 pounds per square-inch pressure could carry a lot of energy in a small pipe; but the energy could only be released into motion by allowing the air to expand in producing such motion. Such expanded air must have an outlet from the machinery to the atmosphere, unless a return pipe of very much larger bore carries it back to the compressor."

"Keely could, of course, easily have had a portable hand compressor capable of packing into a satchel, and as his rule required twenty-four hours' notice for demonstrations, even such a device could in one night be used to store much power in his big steel reservoir. But the investigating committee do not seem to have found any trace of such returning pipe nor any way of concealing the necessary outlet for the exhaust."

"Further, if the writer's memory is not at fault, Keely years ago publicly announced that for the time he was stalled because he could not get iron or steel pipe strong enough to withstand the enormous pressure of his 'etheric force.' Lap-welded iron pipe of the best and toughest iron, three fourths of an inch in diameter and about one-eighth inch bore, was made for his use and it was ripped open, and burst specimens were shown. Such pressures, whether of gas or liquid, could not have been carried by the brass tubing found by the committee."

"I call attention to this apparent gap in the work of investigation, and I believe if some of the committee were to try to design the 'simple' air apparatus in its entirety they might be considerably bothered, and find the solution of the fraud on the compressed-air theory about as much of a job as they wish."

If one must be the victim of a fraud, it is some consolation to have the fraud a gigantic and world-renowned one, and this the Keely motor certainly seems to have been. It is figuring even more to-day in the public press than it did when the "inventor" was alive and selling stock, and the end is not yet.

The Proper Reading Distance.—"At a distance of several meters or yards," says Dr. Norburne B. Jenkins in *The Medical Record* (December 24), "little or no muscular effort is required for the normal eye to see objects distinctly; but an extreme exertion of the ciliary muscle, which controls the crystalline lens, is necessary if the vision be directed to an object a few centimeters or half-inches distant from the eye. The following may illustrate the work of the muscles of the eye in reading at several distances: A sheet of paper, about twenty centimeters (eight inches) square, printed with type sufficiently large to be easily read at five or six meters or yards, is placed at this distance from a person with normal or emmetropic eyes. Practically no contraction of the muscles of convergence or of the ciliary muscles is necessary in order to read the type. Should the paper be placed a meter or yard from the eyes, the ciliary muscles and the muscles controlling the motions of the eyeballs are called upon for additional work, but no inconvenience is occasioned to emmetropic eyes by prolonged vision at this distance. If the paper now be placed within a few centimeters or half-inches of the eyes,

the ciliary muscles contract to their utmost. The internal recti likewise are in a state of extreme exertion, in accomplishing the convergence necessary, in order that both eyes may see the same type at the same instant. The muscles are no longer adequate to the increased tension. They become exhausted and the vision is embarrassed. The type is alternately blurred and distinct, in consequence of the alternate failure and recovery of the muscles. Should this process continue for many minutes, pain and vertigo come on, and the sufferer is forced to direct his vision from the paper. The nearer objects approach the eyes, the greater will be the necessary muscular effort and the sooner will the muscles refuse to perform their functions; the farther the type is held from the eyes, the less is the requisite muscular effort; hence it is probable that the farthest point at which distinct reading-vision is possible is the proper distance for continuous reading. Probably this point is more than thirty-five centimeters (fourteen inches) distant from the eyes, and is dependent upon the strength of the muscles, habit, and the visual acuity."

THE KNAPP ROLLER-BOAT.

THE roller-boats do not seem to be having an easy time of it. M. Bazin's, which was to do such great things, was a failure, and Mr. Knapp's, at Toronto, made only six miles an hour. The American inventor, however, tells us that this is the fault of the engines, and he is building a bigger vessel, which will be differently propelled. Experts look on askance, but Mr. Knapp is undismayed, and contributes a description and defense of his boat to *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, Ohio, January 12). He says:

"I am satisfied that sufficient power can be applied to get practically unlimited speed, with a light draft, in this type of vessel, with little cost.



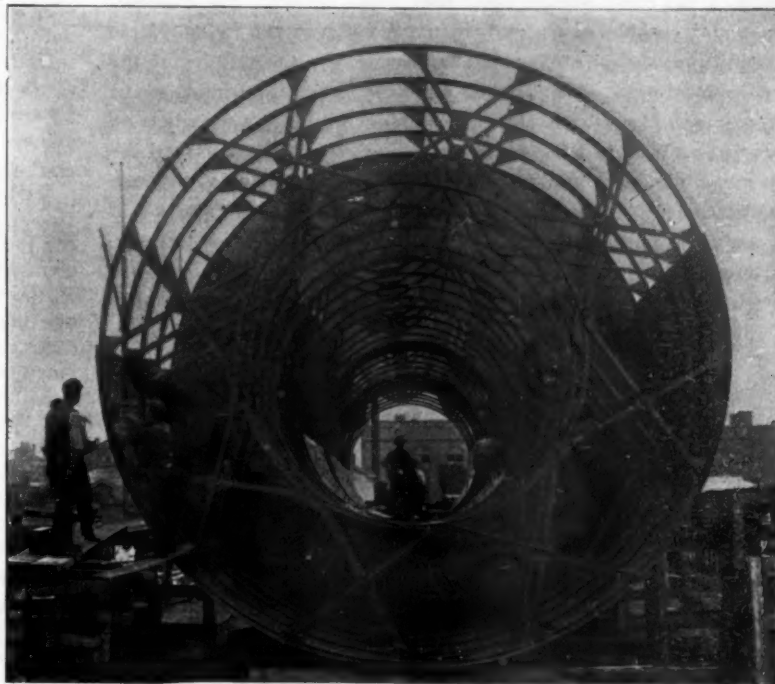
F. A. KNAPP,
Inventor of the Roller Boat.

"I utilize the forces of nature, which aid me to get speed, while the present type is fighting nature. Consequently, I will not need anything like the same amount of power, with vastly greater results. The Frenchman Bazin, lately deceased, who has been called an eminent engineer, could not succeed in getting high speed because of another principle involved which he appears to have ignored, if he was aware of it, viz., the resistance of the water to the forward motion of the plow. His disks being thick at the center and thin at the circumference,

always largely submerged, were in effect plows. He only talked of reducing skin friction, and so he would by that mode, but skin friction cuts very little figure at high rates of speed, even at 20 knots.

"The *Campania* takes 30,000 horse-power to get 20 knots, while the *St. Louis* takes 20,000 horse-power to get 19 knots. It is not skin friction but the resistance to displacement of the water at the bows they must overcome, this resistance increasing as the cube of the velocity at this speed and in an unknown quantity beyond that rate. This type is built with fine lines to get the least possible resistance, but the *Turbinia*, with her 50 horse-power per ton of displacement, rose her bow out of the water, and her fine lines were in the air; she could not keep her bow in the water with this great resistance, and therefore she might just as well have been built with a square bow. The *Campania* takes $2\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power per ton of displacement, while my vessel will take about one ninth of a horse-power per ton of displacement, as proved by my experiments at Toronto.

"My theory is that rolling broadside on over the water, I very quickly obtain a resistance which tends to lift my vessel to the surface. As water is incomprehensible [incompressible?] and can not be displaced quickly, I roll over it instead of through it, and

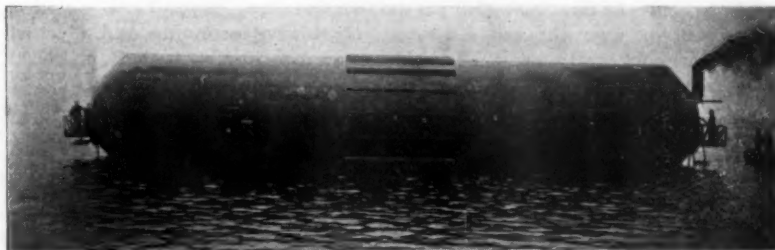


THE KNAPP BOAT IN PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION.

it becomes a granolithic pavement, so to speak, under my vessel, because a body can only displace its own weight in water, and as soon as the resistance exceeds the weight of my vessel, it must practically be rolling on top. Then, like the railroad train running up a grade, it takes less power on the level, and so I get great speed with less power. This is at a light draft of say 12 feet in a diameter of 200 feet.

"I am told, however, by some engineers, who either can not comprehend the principles involved or have not given the subject sufficient consideration, that such a vessel, exposing so great a surface, can never be propelled against a gale of wind, and they instance the *Campania* drawing 33 feet of water, or say two thirds of her in the water, while nearly all of my boat is out of the water and exposed to the wind. Now it is not the wind that affects the *Campania*, but the water which strikes her with all its momentum, weighing 64 pounds to the cubic foot, the wave motion having a speed of say 70 feet per second; on the other hand, the wind is striking the one third of her which is out of the water with a pressure of a few pounds to the square foot.

"Water is 825 times heavier than the air, but the *Campania* goes through it, necessarily at a reduced speed. With my vessel, the resistance of skin friction and the blow of a wave which is much below the center, knocking her legs from under her so to speak, are aids to speed. I turn the enemy into a friend and am working with nature instead of fighting her. The wind can no



THE KNAPP ROLLER BOAT BUILT AT TORONTO, CANADA.

more stop my vessel, weighing 17,000 tons and upward, according to her load, than it can a railroad train.

"I may say that I have many broad scientific men and several eminent engineers and naval architects who fully agree with me."

Mr. Knapp proposed to the Government to build a troop-ship for 30,000 men on his principle. Some of the features of this vessel, which would be 800 feet long and 200 in diameter, were to be eight decks of varying sizes, each 8 feet 3 inches from floor to ceiling; 780 compartments 62.8 feet long, between the intermediate and outside skins, and 600 more between the intermediate and internal skins; an engine compartment in the middle of the ship, 200 by 168 feet, swung on journals at each end, and cabins swinging in like manner but independently. In the very bottom was to be a tank sufficient to carry enough fresh water to feed the boilers. The coal-bunkers were to have a capacity of 3,000 tons. Uncle Sam has not yet accepted this offer, and indeed he could scarcely be expected to do so. After all, performance is the conclusive test of every promise, and when Mr. Knapp's boat has raced with the *Campania* and beaten her, he may then build vessels by the dozen and ask his own prices.

TRIPLE SCREWS ON NAVAL VESSELS.

IN an article on "Readings from Experience in Naval Engineering," in *The Engineering Magazine*, February, Commodore George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief of the United States navy, gives the following interesting particulars regarding the use of triple screws:

"The use of multiple screws dates back a considerable period, for what were known as the 'tin-clads' on the Mississippi during the United States Civil War had four screws. The French were really the first to use triple screws for a large vessel, which they decided upon as a result of careful experiments on a steam-launch. Before the *Dupuy de Lome* had been launched, when it was arranged to build for the United States two commerce-destroyers, or 'pirates,' as they were familiarly called for a long time, it was decided to use three screws for constructive reasons, and with the idea that, for ordinary cruising, it would be more economical to run with a single screw than with two, on account of the fact that cruising power for one engine of three would form a larger percentage of its maximum power than it would in the case of each of the larger engines of twin screws.

"When the *Columbia* and *Minneapolis* were tried, it was found, to the great astonishment of everybody, that apparently their economical performance was higher than that with twin screws. The determination of the speed was beyond question, and the accuracy of the power measurement was thoroughly verified, so that, whether the economy was due to the use of three screws or not, it is undoubtedly a fact that these two vessels showed a smaller horse-power per ton of displacement at their maximum speeds than that shown by similar vessels with twin screws. That this economy is due to triple screws has been disputed, and it is claimed that tank experiments in England have demonstrated that there is no economy in the use of three screws rather than twins; as a result, in the English navy no vessels have been built with triple screws. Exactly the opposite of this is true in France, Germany, and Russia, where nearly all the recent vessels of large power (more than thirty in number) have been built with triple screws, and it is probable that in the next lot of vessels the United States will adopt the same plan.

"The results at Santiago showed that three screws have a tactical advantage over the other method, combining economy and great power where two sets of engines are placed on each shaft. The *New York* and *Brooklyn* are each fitted in this way, and on the day of the battle each was cruising with her forward engines uncoupled. There was not time to stop for coupling up the forward engines, which, moreover, were not warmed up and ready for use, and, as a result, the vessels could work only at half power. Had they been fitted with triple screws, the engines not in use could have been started as soon as they were warmed up, and thus full power would have been attained in a short time, even had all the engines not been in readiness at the moment of the sortie.

"It may be remarked in this connection that triple screws would have many advantages for the high-speed merchant steamers now becoming common. The great advantage possessed by twin screws in the security against total disablement would be empha-

sized in the case of triple screws, as the breaking of the shaft would reduce the power only one third instead of one half. There would also be the great benefit of a reduction in the size of parts, as the engines now built are very large. It would be the greatest advertisement that any company could have, and would undoubtedly attract passengers. This is shown by the action of a prominent United States Senator some years ago, who, after buying a return ticket and finding that it involved traveling on single-screw ships, disposed of it at a considerable loss, that he might go by a twin-screw vessel."

Volcanic Dust as a Fertilizer.—"In his *Cours de Geologie*, M. Nivoit shows," says *Cosmos*, "how geology enlightens the agriculturist on the formation of arable soil and on the elements that compose it, on the constitution of the subsoil, and on the influence that this can exercise on vegetation by its physical state, by its greater or less permeability. He cites, among other examples of the mechanical action of the atmosphere, the movements that are susceptible of exercising favorable action in certain regions. The air is almost always transparent to the west and southwest of Puy-de-Dôme, while it is turbid to the east and southeast. This is due to the transportation of the cinders or volcanic ash so abundant in the mountain groups of Puy, Mont-Dore, and Cantal. This ash, which can remain suspended a long time in the air on account of its lightness, contains fertilizing elements, notably phosphoric acid and potash, and thus carries these substances to the regions whither it is wafted; rain and snow aid in bringing it to earth. In Limagne the weight of the volcanic dust deposited on a hectare [about 2½ acres] of land may be estimated at 1,000 kilograms [2,204 pounds] yearly. Thus is explained the inexhaustible fertility of this country where all crops succeed perfectly."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

MAN AND MONKEY.—Under the title "L'Homme et le Singe," the Marquis de Nadaillac, in the *Revue des Questions Scientifiques*, October, 1898, criticizes the alleged descent of man from the anthropoids. "He points out forcibly," says Dr. D. G. Brinton, in *Science*, "how many assumptions, without positive support, underlie the general theory of evolution, and especially the evolution of man from any known lower type. At the same time, he does not pretend that our present knowledge is decisive, either for the negative or the affirmative." "At the present time," says Nadaillac, "in view of what is actually known, we are not prepared to deny the possibility of any such theory; but, I hasten to add, we are just as little prepared to affirm it as a truth." "Such caution," Dr. Brinton adds, "is certainly in season, as the tendency is constant to hasty conclusions."

"Was primitive man a modern savage?" is the question asked by Dr. Talcott Williams in the Smithsonian Report, just issued, and answered by him in a constructive negative. "To Dr. Williams," says Dr. Brinton, in *Science*, "primitive man was a peaceful, happy creature, knowing not war or cannibalism, with a 'surprising primitive development,' which later on degenerated into civilization. This early man enjoyed 'a juster conception of the divine' than his descendants. His gods were peaceful, communication free, hospitality open. 'The earth was still empty and happy and young.' If Dr. Williams intends this as a pleasant, humorous sketch, it will pass; if a serious inference from the ascertained facts of prehistoric investigation, its author is about a century behind time, as every student of the actual remains of earliest man knows the painful but irrefutable evidence of his worse than barbarous, his really brutal, condition, apart from all comparisons with modern savages."

"THAT there is something more serious than the mere wound in the bite even of a healthy animal," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, January, "is attested by Mr. Pagin Thornton. . . . 'And what is more surprising to me,' he says, 'is that some of us may have hands crippled for some time from bites of a man's teeth.' Dog-bites are always dangerous, but largely from the size of the wound which a dog biting in earnest will inflict. With men they usually fail to do their best. Animals recover from wounds more easily than men do; but Lord Ebrington says that deer bitten by dogs in Exmoor hardly ever recover. Much of the poisoning caused by bites is supposed to be due to the state of the animal's teeth; and in this way the bite of a herbivorous animal, whose teeth are usually soiled, may cause worse after-effects than that of a carnivora, whose wet mouth and wet tongue keep its teeth fairly clean. A similar difference is observable in the effects of being clawed and bitten by carnivora. Wounds made by the claws of leopards are poisonous, while those caused by the teeth are rarely septic. The force with which a bite in earnest is inflicted is an important element in its dangerous character. 'It seems,' says the *London Spectator*, 'as if for the moment the animal threw all its force into the combination of muscular action which we call a "bite." In most cases the mere shock of impact, as the beast hurls itself on its enemy, is entirely demoralizing, or inflicts physical injury. A muzzled mastiff will hurl a man to the ground in the effort to fasten its teeth in his throat or shoulder. Then, the driving and crushing force of the jaw muscles is astonishing.'"

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE ACTS OF PAUL" DISCOVERED.

A MASS of tattered papyrus, discovered by a German resident in Cairo, was last year secured by Dr. Carl Schmidt for the University Library of Heidelberg. The fragments are in a very bad condition, so that some time must elapse before they can be got into shape for publication. But enough has already been deciphered to show that the "find" is a book of New-Testament Apocrypha, entitled "The Acts of Paul the Apostle." *Biblia*, in its January issue, publishes such information as is now available about this discovery.

The title of the book is familiar to students of the history of the New Testament, but the book itself was not supposed to be extant. The text is in a hitherto unknown dialect of Coptic. *Biblia* says:

"It is difficult, without going into confusing details, to give a true and vivid idea of its [the book's] position and importance; but two picturesque facts may be quoted. In a famous classification of New-Testament notes by Eusebius in the fourth century we find 'The Acts of Paul' entered as a disputed book, but in the same class as the Catholic Epistles and the Revelation of St. John. And what is, perhaps, still more striking, we find that St. John Chrysostom—a man who never refers to the revelation of St. John—cites facts from the Acts of Paul, and uses it as a genuine historical document. It was then long held in the utmost respect, and there can be little doubt that in a good many churches it was read as a sacred book. That a writing with such a history should now have been given back to us is clearly a matter for rejoicing. As yet no portion of the Coptic text has seen the light, we have only the discoverer's short preliminary account to go upon. One main result that is prominent in the accounts is this: it transpires that for a considerable time we have had in our hands—nay, have printed and commented upon—important fragments of these Acts without knowing for certain, and in one case without even suspecting, their true origin.

"For more than a century the learned world, as it is called, has been familiar with a book called the Acts of Paul and Thecla. This tells us how Paul came to Iconium from Antioch, and how his preaching converted a young lady of the name of Thecla, and led her to break off her proposed marriage with a youth of the city. In consequence of this an unsuccessful attempt was made to burn her alive. When she had escaped and rejoined Paul, they went together to Antioch; and here she was once more arrested and exposed to the beasts; but they would not touch her. Thereafter she lived peacefully and died a natural death.

"Now this story was known to Tertullian at the beginning of the third century; and he tells us that the author of it was a presbyter of Asia Minor, who confessed that he had written it out of love for St. Paul, and was in consequence deposed from his place. And St. Jerome, in telling the same facts, adds another which has been a puzzle to many people. He says that the confession of the presbyter took place 'before John,' which would throw the composition of the book back to the end of the first century. But it is believed that the two words 'before John' are corrupted in one manuscript, and that instead of them we ought to read 'at Iconium,' a slight change which would remove all difficulty from the passage.

"However this may be, the Coptic manuscript discovered by Professor Schmidt shows quite clearly that the Acts of Paul and Thecla are just one chapter out of the Acts of Paul which became popular and was circulated separately."

Biblia quotes from the manuscript the following description of St. Paul, which it indorses as having all the ring of truthfulness:

"And Onesiphorus saw Paul approaching, a man short in stature, bald-headed, crook-kneed, of a fresh complexion, with eyebrows that joined, and a rather hooked nose, full of grace; for sometimes he appeared as a man, and sometimes he had the face of an angel."

There is another extract from these Acts, the writer in *Biblia* tells us, which has been known to scholars even longer than the Acts of Paul and Thecla. It consists of a couple of letters, the first from the Corinthian church to Paul, and the other his an-

swer. The theory, advocated some years ago by Professor Zahn, that they were an extract from the Acts of Paul, is now confirmed by this discovery of them as an integral part of the Coptic text.

The concluding portion of the book tells of Paul's return to Rome—most likely from Spain—and his decapitation at Nero's command. "The story implies a release of Paul from his first imprisonment and a further missionary journey; and this, together with the fact and manner of his martyrdom, is in all likelihood historical." The writer of "The Acts of Paul the Apostle," if Tertullian's testimony is to be accepted, was not the champion of some heretical view, as the authors of the Apocryphal Acts commonly were, but an orthodox priest of the Catholic church. *Biblia* states that "the net gains to our knowledge by the publication of the Acts of Paul will probably be a number of picturesque stories and a small but very precious residuum of genuine new information about the unique career and personality of one of the most interesting figures in history."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

JOURNALS representative of the Roman Catholic faith are not a little exercised over the reports made by some Protestant writers concerning the religious conditions in Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Philippines, and the preparations being made by various Protestant societies to send missionaries into these regions. They declare that the reports representing that the Roman church has oppressed the people of these islands and kept them in ignorance and degradation are wholly false, but that, on the contrary, this church has been a civilizing and enlightening influence and a source of untold benefits moral, material, and religious, to the natives of these countries. There is no call, it is insisted, for Protestant missionaries in these islands; the people should be left to the church of their own choosing and in the enjoyment of the faith which has brought them so many blessings.

The Watchman (St. Louis) insists that the treatment of the American Indians in a field where Protestant home missionaries have had full and unrestricted sway does not argue well for an extension of the same influences in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. In Mexico and other regions where Spain and Roman Catholicism have been dominant the situation is quite different. It says:

"In all that vast expanse of territory over which the flag of the United States floats, the red man has become almost a memory. We have done it. In the countries of the New World once ruled by Spain the aborigines have been Christianized and civilized. The ruling classes of those countries to-day are descendants from the aboriginal Indians. Diaz in Mexico is a full-blood Indian. Nearly all the presidents of the Latin republics are Indians or have a strong infusion of Indian blood in their veins. These peoples have not only been wrested from barbarism, but they have been taught the arts and sciences, and have given to the world light and inspiration in both these fields of culture. The Indians who once roamed over our States and Territories, but are no more, died as their pagan forefathers died with their last thoughts upon the happy hunting-grounds, and their death song chanted to the accompaniment of pagan mysteries. Savages we found them; savages we sent them to their graves. Pagans they were; pagans they remained. This was what we did for them; this is what we propose to do for them to the end."

Speaking of the report made by Father Sherman on his recent visit to Puerto Rico, *The New World* (Chicago) says:

"The moral which Father Sherman himself would draw from his observations is that Puerto Rico needs more zealous priests. Time will show which is the better remedy. If the Protestant missionaries invade Puerto Rico in force, they will probably succeed in destroying, in a more or less considerable section of the population, whatever religious belief they still have left. Speaking generally, that is all that Protestant missionaries ever do

succeed in accomplishing among Catholic populations nowadays. As Lord Macaulay pointed out in his essay on 'Von Ranke's History of the Popes,' the days when Protestantism was able to make numerous converts from Catholicism have long since passed away. Several earnest and fair-minded Protestant pastors have already expressed the opinion that it will be wiser and better in every way to leave the regeneration of the Puerto Ricans to the Catholic church."

The Catholic News (New York) touches upon a phase of the subject in the following paragraph:

"The Protestant press and the Protestant missionaries never tire of misrepresenting the work of the Catholic church, particularly in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. They must admit, however, that Catholic priests have made Christians out of the natives of these islands. Let us contrast what they have done with the results of Protestant missionaries in the Hawaiian Islands. We get the facts about the latter from Protestant sources. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in Boston has received an interesting report on the present condition of the Hawaiian Islands, relating to the prevalence of heathenism and drunkenness there. . . . From this report it would seem that if the Protestant missionaries devoted more time to real missionary work among the heathen and less to traducing Catholic priests they might have a different story to tell."

In *The Monitor* (San Francisco) the subject is presented as follows:

"Let us compare the number of priests in the Philippines, as shown in the official statistics for 1896, with the number of preachers in the United States in the year of expansion 1898. The *Estadística*, or annual directory, shows about 2,100 priests for a total Catholic population of 6,850,000. This gives an average of one priest for every 3,262 Catholics. Both adults and children are included in this, but as the clergy had to teach the young as well as minister to the old, we may well include both classes. Turn now to the United States. In the latest religious statistics, compiled by a Protestant journal, *The Independent*, we find that every little sect is twenty times as preacher-ridden as are the Philippine Catholics. The Methodists, who have been easily the most loud-mouthed and most offensive in denouncing the monks, have 37,188 preachers for 5,898,094 communicants. This gives one preacher for every 158 Methodists in the United States. In other words, the Methodists have twenty times as many preachers to the population as the Filipinos have priests. The Baptists have 32,145 preachers for 4,364,427 communicants—a preacher for every 135 Baptists."

In a paragraph relating to the situation in Manila *The Angelus* (Detroit) says:

"Now it is admitted that there are thirty schools in Manila, one or more for each district of the municipality. That seems a pretty good showing, and then it must be borne in mind, too, that the Philippine capital has several colleges and girls' academies, and a university which was founded long before Harvard or Yale was even dreamed of. The much-maligned orders appear to have done very well for the educational equipment of Manila."

Referring to the statements that certain religious orders in the Philippines have abused and corrupted the people, *The Sacred Heart Review* (Boston) has this to say:

"If the Philippine friars and monks were the gross offenders they have been charged with being, there would be proofs of their immorality that could be readily adduced. Their victims would gladly come forward to testify against them, as would also many other persons to whom, if their lives were such as represented, their flagitious conduct would be well known. But as a matter of fact, no such evidences have ever been brought forward by the maligners and enemies of the Philippine orders. The Spanish Government, tho urged by the accused religious to institute proceedings against them, never ventured to do so, for the very good reason that it could find no proofs of the foul accusations leveled against the religious. These things, of whose existence and happenings no doubt at all is possible, furnish of themselves convincing arguments of the innocence of the Philippine priests and of the falsity of the charges against them."

Another contribution to this discussion is afforded in an editorial in *The Independent* (New York) discussing the mission of Archbishop Chapelle, who has been sent to Cuba and Puerto Rico by the Pope to study the needs of the church in those islands. It says:

"The conditions which the archbishop will find in Puerto Rico and Cuba will be peculiar and difficult. The difficulty arises from the fact that the state has taken into its own hands the church property and has supported the church, a condition that can no longer continue. We believe that President McKinley has told Archbishop Chapelle what he was obliged to say, under our own institutions, and what the archbishop expected and was willing to hear, that, taking Puerto Rico as an American State, we can no longer give any support to its clergy. That would be against our Constitution. But the people have never learned to pay for the support of the church. There appears to be nothing else for the clergy to depend on except fees; and fees for marriages, burials, and christenings are odious. Another difficulty comes from the fact that the clergy are mostly Spanish, have been regarded as the hated emissaries of the Spanish Government, and the people have been glad to have them flock back to Spain. The archbishop will do what he can to keep the best of them and to get American priests to take the place of the rest. It will require time, a long time, to set the church in good working order, it has been so long in disrepute. Father Sherman calls Puerto Rico a Catholic country without religion."

THE CHURCHES IN 1898.

IN its issue for January 5, *The Independent* devotes forty-nine pages to a review of the churches in the United States during the year, with statistical tables showing gains or losses. The general summary reveals the existence of forty-eight denominations within the country, many of them subdivided within themselves into numerous minor sects. Yet the year shows no new denomination on the list. The two latest were founded in 1897.

The net gains in church-membership for the year are totaled at 715,185, exclusive of the Jewish congregations. The latter alone, according to these statistics, show a numerical gain during the year of more than a million—an increase greater than that of all the other religious bodies combined. Obviously, either the figures given in regard to the Jews for 1897 were an underestimate, or those for 1898 are an exaggeration. But allowing a large margin for inaccuracy, it appears that the rate of growth in the numerical strength of the churches is in excess of the rate of increase of population.

The tables show the following totals at the end of the year: Ministers, 149,868; churches, 189,488; members, 27,714,523.

The year has been one of quiet and steady progress in the religious world. Rev. William Henry Roberts, D.D., LL.D., writing for the Northern Presbyterian church, says:

"The Presbyterian church has been in thorough sympathy with the war for the liberation of Cuba, just brought to a successful close by the United States. The missionary boards are already planning work in the new territories, over which for centuries secular and ecclesiastical tyranny have spread a pall of ignorance, poverty, and superstition. The outlook for the year 1899 is better than for the year closing, with more favorable financial prospects and with the noontide of peace both in church and state."

Rev. George Hodges, D.D., who speaks for the Protestant Episcopal church, remarks that the controversy over ritualism and kindred subjects which has caused such disturbance in the church in England has had no corresponding existence on this side. He says: "It is a fact worth noting, as a contribution to the statistics of Christian unity, that a church so constituted as ours, made up of all sorts of very different people, has lived another year without variance, without unfraternal speech, without the voice of controversy, and without suspicion."

The Rev. David S. Phelan, LL.D., writing for the Roman

Catholic church, says: "The year 1898 will go down in history as the year in which the United States first raised her voice in the world's chapter. In the same year the Catholic church in this country may be said to have entered into Catholic politics."

Prof. Henry C. Vedder, D.D., of the Baptist church, writes:

"Two events of the past year show a drift among Baptists in the direction of what are sometimes thought to be more liberal beliefs. The first was the publication of Dr. W. N. Clarke's treatise on theology and its instant success—a success quite unexampled for a book of this kind. Dr. Clarke's advanced liberal theology and his old-fashioned evangelical fervor are a combination unique in American theology, and the literary charm of the book is as conspicuous as the spiritual. The other event was the meeting of the Baptist Congress at Buffalo in October. Here the unmistakable preponderance of opinion was in favor of the new theology. The Congress was originally established as a means of giving a hearing to restless souls in the denomination, men who imagined themselves to be 'liberals,' who must have some sort of safety-valve or burst. It now looks as if the orthodox Baptists, if any such are left, will need soon to make effort in turn to get a hearing for their views."

The most notable event of the year in the Congregationalist church was the meeting of the National Council in July, at which a delegate from the Congregationalists in England was enthusiastically received. Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., writes: "The correspondence of these bodies of churches has been among the salutary influences which have borne good fruit in the increasingly cordial relations between Great Britain and the United States, a result in which the followers of the Prince of Peace have a right to rejoice."

Mr. Rufus M. Jones, of the Society of Friends, writes:

"This has been a year which has closely tested the fidelity of Friends to their ancient and historic testimony against war and in behalf of universal peace. Each war in our history has picked off a few members, who have yielded when the theory of non-resistance was brought to a practical test, but the bulk have proved true to the original principle, and the number of Friends who volunteered in the late war was excessively small. American Friends have to quite an extent joined with English Friends in an effort to assist the Russian Doukhobors, who have suffered extremely for their principles of non-resistance, to emigrate from their homes in the Caucasus and to establish themselves where they will be free from persecution."

F. D. Richards, historian of the Latter-Day Saints, writes:

"As is the custom in the church, our elders, as a rule, carry the Gospel abroad without purse or scrip, as the Master enjoins. They usually travel in pairs, taking no thought for the morrow as to what they shall eat or wherewithal they shall be clothed, faithfully putting their trust in God, whose messengers they are. In their letters and reports they proclaim that the Lord abundantly blesses their labors, the 'signs following the believers,' as He promises, and administers to their daily needs through agencies He raises up for them, and that He also answers their prayers in behalf of the sick by healing the faithful ones upon whom they lay their hands in the name of Christ, our Lord and Master, as the Apostle St. James so clearly enjoins. Several meeting-houses have been erected and a number of branches of the church, also relief societies, Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement, and Primary associations, and Sabbath-schools have been organized in the several missionary fields during the year."

The Methodist bodies in the United States report a steady and quiet but energetic activity in all the various departments and channels through which their beneficence is carried on.

Rev. Henry E. Jacobs, D.D., of the Lutheran church, says: "The Americanization of the church is proceeding with great rapidity, and will be intensified by the check to emigration that seems to have occurred."

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., writes: "The Unitarian body is interested and gratified as it sees the steady advance of liberal sentiment in religion in all other communions. Such

steps forward as are taken by the Union Theological Seminary, by the convention of the Episcopal church, and in separate pulpits which can not be counted, are all steps in the line to which the Unitarian body has consecrated its united efforts."

Mr. Carol Norton, of the Christian Scientists, states that the attendance at Christian Science churches has more than doubled itself during the past twelve months, and that at the end of 1898 the text-book of the system had gone through one hundred and sixty editions of a thousand copies each.

According to the statistical tables, the Salvation Army has remained stationary throughout the year so far as the number of its communicants in the United States is concerned, while its offshoot, the Volunteers, shows a falling-off of communicants from 7,000 to 2,000.

THE LONDON ARTISAN AND THE CHURCH.

IN THE LITERARY DIGEST of January 7 Mr. William I. Cole was quoted on the difficulties which confront the work of the Boston churches in the poor districts and among the laboring classes. An article in *The Guardian* (London) by Mr. Arthur Chandler, rector of Poplar and a fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford, treats of a phase of the same problem in London.

Mr. Chandler, while admitting that workingmen, as a class, show little zeal in attendance of church services, is not convinced by any of the numerous specific explanations which are advanced to account for this state of affairs. It can not be that men are offended by excess of ritual, nor can the difficulty lie in the other direction, for the same problem seems to confront every sect and denomination. Neither is the explanation, thinks Mr. Chandler, to be found in an active animosity toward religion in general. He says:

"What we have to complain of in the matter of religion is not hostility, but *indifference*—indifference to all forms of religious work, high and low, church and chapel, an indifference which is mild, tolerant, and impartial. Personally, I come across very little atheism in a large working-class parish. Most men believe in a God, to whom they ascribe their own vague humanitarian impulses and their own lax moral standard—a God who makes small demands on them for worship or right conduct, and with whom they are consequently on the best of terms. They have no sense of sin; they have nothing on their conscience; they have never done anything wrong (which means, at the outside, that they have never come within the policeman's grasp); they positively bask in the sense of the approbation of their indulgent Deity. The difficulty is to raise and purify this elementary type of religion, to inspire them with belief in historic Christianity, and to impress them with the tremendous claims which this creed makes on conduct. It is just here, where serious thought and moral purpose are wanted, that they stop short. It is not, as a rule, that they object to Christianity—for the most part they call themselves Christians, and regard their religion (alluded to above) as the Christian religion. The simple fact is that they won't take the trouble either to seek for truth or to face its consequences. They stick to a so-called belief, which is really belief in nothing but themselves, and remain indifferent to everything outside.

"Now this state of things is very serious; at times it drives one almost to despair. But if we are to understand the malady accurately, and so be able to deal with it hopefully, we must widen our outlook still further. There is a general indifference to religion; granted. But is this indifference confined to religion? Certainly not; it extends among the working class to practically every subject beyond bare physical needs and enjoyments. It is not religious apathy, but universal apathy, that we have to deal with; it is not so much a downfall of Christian belief as a general weakening of moral purpose that we have to face. If the workman was slack about religion and keen on other things, the problem would be exclusively *spiritual*, a matter of faith and evidences, etc. But if he doesn't care much about anything, and is slack all round, the problem becomes in a wide sense *ethical*,

concerned with a state of will. And this is what I believe it to be. Weakness of purpose, incapacity for perseverance, absence of moral backbone, disinclination for any continuous or concentrated effort—these are qualities which (combined with much that is amiable and attractive) characterize the London artisan in all his spheres of action. Of course there are—thank God!—exceptions. There are a few men who are keenly interested in labor questions and active workers in their trade societies, just as there are a few men in the various churches who are devout communicants and actively engaged in all good works. But in each case the number is exceedingly small. I say this not only as a parish priest, but also as treasurer of the principal labor organization in this district, and from a tolerably close acquaintance with trade-union representatives on relief committees and elsewhere. With the exception of a few, who are of the salt of the earth, an industrial ideal fares with them no better than a religious ideal. They will not take the trouble, or give the necessary attention, intelligently to grasp, and steadily pursue, either the one or the other. They can be galvanized into jerky and evanescent excitement in any direction. They are ready to 'demonstrate' at any time and for almost any object. They will insist vehemently on labor representation and progressive programs, but do not turn out and vote at guardian, vestry, county council, or school-board elections.

"The real malady, then, is general *slackness of moral fiber*, appearing equally in religion and politics, in work and recreation. Where does it come from? And how can it be cured? No doubt many causes might be alleged, such as the uncertainty of employment in many trades, leading to a sort of hand-to-mouth attitude and temperament on the part of the employed, or an inadequate smattering of many subjects in elementary education, producing a superficial and desultory frame of mind. The second hypothesis is, I think, correct in tracing the evil back to the days of childhood; but I believe that the true cause is to be found in the *home* life of the children, and consists in the almost complete absence of any real moral training and discipline exercised by their parents.

"The children of working-people run wild when little mites, and are allowed to do exactly as they like; parental authority is not exhibited in the beginning, and so comes to be defied later on. Consequently, parents are always complaining that their children are quite unmanageable, even before they leave school; and when they have gone to work at the age of thirteen or fourteen the mothers as a rule have no idea that they could exercise any control or even moral influence over these independent wage-earners. Thus it comes about that children are never taught the most elementary lessons of obedience and self-control; they never learn to discipline their wills by regularity in such simple things as the time of going to bed, saying their prayers, coming home straight from school, quickness in their errands, usefulness about the house, etc. Parents groan over the result, and say that it was very different in their own young days. But, in matter of fact, a reaction from the hardness of those days has led to an excessive softness and flabbiness to-day. A great deal of good work is being done by individuals and societies to make child-life brighter and happier, and parents are not unnaturally misled into believing that they can best do their duty in harmony with modern ideas by indulging the children universally, giving them their own way in everything, and crossing them in nothing. Consequently, the children have no 'grit,' no self-control, no will-power worth speaking of.

"No doubt many 'upper-class' parents are just as foolish, but the boys are largely saved from the effects of this folly by their residence for many years in boarding-schools, and by the magnificent moral discipline of such things as football or rowing at school or university. A boy who has gone through a course of fagging and compulsory football at school, and has then submitted to be coached for the Torpids at Oxford on icily cold afternoons throughout February, has learnt lessons of endurance and self-control which have never been taught to his less favored brothers in Blackwall. The working-lad has had no such moral training, has never acquired this habit of doggedly doing disagreeable things; such discipline as he has been subject to in school or workshop only serves to make the anarchy at home more glaring as a contrast and more welcome as a relief. Naturally, then, his will has no steadiness or toughness about it; he 'does what he thinks he will'; takes up anything that strikes his fancy, and drops it di-

rectly the novelty wears off and perseverance is required; and does not improve in this respect as he gets older."

According to Mr. Chandler, then, the root of the trouble is in the home training. Any steps that will tend to supply the deficiency there will be steps in the right direction. The moral slackness which is so deplorable in its results is easier to prevent than to cure. If a sane and wholesome discipline can be introduced into the life of the child, the likelihood of general sloppiness of character in the man will be greatly diminished. But the child must be reached through the mother. The remedy suggested by Mr. Chandler is to arouse the conscience of the mothers in regard to their great responsibility in the training of their boys and girls. And to accomplish this they must be banded together, as in the Mothers' Union, the first rule of which is, "Try, by God's help, to make your children obedient, truthful, and pure." Mr. Chandler says: "It is not too much to say that if only mothers could be got to substitute wise training for thoughtless indulgence in their treatment of their children, the wilderness of East London would blossom like a rose with the flowers of virtue and religion."

WAS THE FALL UPWARD OR DOWNWARD?

ACCORDING to Mr. John Wright Buckham, the movement of the race from its infancy has been both downward and upward. He says (*The Christian Register*, January 19):

"Even the most radical evolutionist would concede that, in the first stages of his emergence from the animal, man was, as compared with his present state, innocent; that is, free from the moral transgression which has accompanied advancing intelligence. In that sense his development has been downward; for, the farther he has advanced in civilization, the more widely has he departed from his pristine innocence and the more diabolical in scope and power has human evil become. It is impossible, in the nature of the case, for an ignorant being to sin so deliberately, so malevolently, so disastrously, as one who is educated. And, the farther the race has progressed, the more terribly has it, in the person of its worst representatives, sinned against itself and its Creator. Beside the innocence of his dog, many a man has seen himself a very devil. Judged on its worst side, humanity certainly has fallen leagues upon leagues from its early innocence.

"And yet virtue is as much higher an estate than innocence as evil is lower; and man in his progress from the animal has attained virtue as well as fallen into vice. Holiness, which is the free and strenuous choice of good, is as much superior to innocence, which is the involuntary immunity from evil, as a living organism is superior to an inorganic structure. Simultaneously with its lapse into sin the race has leaped to virtue. Looked at on its best side, humanity has advanced gloriously and immeasurably from its early estate.

"The Eden story conforms as readily to the evolutionary hypothesis as to that of a fall from a state of perfection. In fact, the doctrine of Adamic perfection is a fabrication of theologians, which has little or no justification in the Genesis pastoral. There we have a view of two innocent and undeveloped mortals who have not even tasted of the tree of knowledge. A crude science of agriculture, the art of language sufficient to communicate with one another and give names to the objects about them, and a childlike sense of God are the sum of their attainments. Milton's lofty representation of their exalted intelligence and converse is admirable poetry, but so manifestly out of keeping with the simple picture in Genesis that it would have been deemed a caricature, had not theology lent it the solemn sanction of its own scholastic extravagance. The Adam and Eve of Scripture are as far inferior, both in virtue and intelligence, to the average Christian of to-day as they are superior in innocence and piety to the average criminal of to-day.

"Progress and regress, conquest and degradation, have gone on side by side in the history of humanity. There has been a fall upward as well as a fall downward."

A STEP TOWARD THE UNIFICATION OF PROTESTANTISM.

THE free Evangelical churches of England have prepared and unanimously accepted a common statement of faith in the form of a new catechism. This is the crowning result of a movement which was started two years ago by the general committee of the National Council of these churches, with the view to showing their substantial agreement in relation to the fundamental and essential truths of Christianity. The churches represented in the formulating of this catechism were the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the various divisions of Methodism, the Presbyterians, and the Bible Christians. It is within reason to state that this step may yet promote the practical unity of these churches in England.

The first draft of the catechism was drawn up by the Rev. Dr. J. O. Dykes, principal of the Presbyterian College at Cambridge. After revision by a preliminary committee, it was deliberated upon, further revised, and accepted unanimously by a representative committee of twenty. From this new catechism, which was officially published in London last month, we quote some significant clauses:

1. Question.—What is the Christian religion?

Answer.—It is the religion founded by our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ, who has brought to us the full knowledge of God and of eternal life.

2. Q.—How must we think of God?

A.—God is the one Eternal Spirit, Creator and Sustainer of all things; He is Love, boundless in wisdom and power, perfect in holiness and justice, in mercy, and truth.

3. Q.—By what name has Jesus taught us to call God?

A.—Our Father in heaven.

4. Q.—What do we learn from this name of Father?

A.—We learn that God made us in His own image, that He cares for us by His wise providence, and that He loves us far better than any earthly parent can.

5. Q.—What does Jesus say about Himself?

A.—That He is the Son of God, whom the Father in His great love sent into the world to be our Savior from sin.

33. Q.—What is the Holy Catholic church?

A.—It is that holy society of believers in Christ Jesus which He founded, of which He is the only Head, and in which He dwells by His Spirit; so that, tho made up of many communions, organized in various modes, and scattered throughout the world, it is yet One in Him.

34. Q.—For what ends did our Lord found His church?

A.—He united His people into this visible brotherhood for the worship of God and the ministry of the Word and the Sacraments; for mutual edification, the administration of discipline, and the advancement of His Kingdom.

35. Q.—What is the essential mark of a true branch of the Catholic church?

A.—The essential mark of a true branch of the Catholic church is the presence of Christ, through His indwelling Spirit, manifested in holy life and fellowship.

36. Q.—What is a free church?

A.—A church which acknowledges none but Jesus Christ as Head, and, therefore, exercises its right to interpret and administer His laws without restraint or control by the state.

37. Q.—What is the duty of the church to the state?

A.—To observe all the laws of the state unless contrary to the teaching of Christ; to make intercession for the people, and particularly for those in authority; to teach both rulers and subjects the eternal principles of righteousness, and to imbue the nation with the spirit of Christ.

38. Q.—What is the duty of the state to the church?

A.—To protect all branches of the church and their individual members in the enjoyment of liberty to worship God, and in efforts to promote the religion of Christ, which do not interfere with the civil rights of others.

39. Q.—What is a Christian minister?

A.—A Christian minister is one who is called of God and the

church to be a teacher of the Word and a pastor of the flock of Christ.

40. Q.—How may the validity of such a ministry be proved?

A.—The decisive proof of a valid ministry is the sanction of the Divine Head of the church, manifested in the conversion of sinners and the edification of the body of Christ.

41. Q.—What are the sacraments of the church?

A.—Sacred rites instituted by our Lord Jesus to make more plain by visible signs the inward benefits of the Gospel, to assure us of His promised grace, and, when rightly used, to become a means to convey it to our hearts.

42. Q.—How many sacraments are there?

A.—Two only: Baptism and the Lord's Supper.

The catechism contains in all fifty-two questions and answers. It will be seen even in these excerpts that the aim has been to emphasize the spiritual character of the church, thereby obscuring the merely organic grounds of dissension.

The New York *Sun* (January 30) prints the catechism in full, and comments as follows:

"In submitting this new catechism for the common use of Evangelicalism the commission refer to the fact that 'no such combined statement of interdenominational belief has ever previously been attempted, much less achieved, since the lamentable day when Martin Luther contended with Huldreich Zwingli,' or more than three hundred years ago. . . . The increasing tendency of those churches to make light of past differences of doctrinal statement, of ecclesiastical organization, and in the relative prominence given to specific doctrines, which formerly led to acrimonious controversies and even to bloodshed, is one of the most striking manifestations in the religious world at this time. Its importance, too, appears to be great when we remember, as the report of the commission puts it, that the theologians who have prepared this catechism 'represent, directly or indirectly, the beliefs of not less, and probably many more, than sixty millions of avowed Christians in all parts of the world.'

"In general, this attempt to harmonize the belief of the churches described as Evangelical is worthy of the most serious consideration. It would have been impossible a generation ago, or even fifteen years ago, and that it is possible now is a fact of great significance."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Michigan *Christian Advocate* says: "India is to be represented in the United States Senate by two Methodists. Hon. C. W. Fairbanks, the present Senator, is a trustee of Meridian Street Church, Indianapolis, and Mr. Albert J. Beveridge, the new Senator, is a steward in the same church."

"THERE are now in New York," says *The Interior*, "from the Presbytery of Chicago, Dr. Burrell, of the Collegiate Church, the wealthiest next to Trinity in America; Dr. Johnston in the Madison Avenue Church; Dr. Hillis (soon) in Plymouth Church; Dr. Brown, secretary of Foreign Missions; Dr. Thompson, secretary of Home Missions."

THE gift of a Buddhist temple to the Ningpo Methodist mission is an unprecedented incident, it is said, in the history of missions. The villagers were not only willing it should be used as a preaching hall and school, but would convey it by a legal deed of gift. The British consul pronounced the deed legally valid. In addition to the temple and its demesne, twenty-two Chinese acres of land have also been conveyed.

The Western Christian Advocate reprints from an old hymnal the following lines expressive of the militant spirit of the Old Methodism:

"The devil, Calvin, and Tom Paine
May hate the Methodists in vain;
Their doctrines shall be downward hurled,
The Methodists will take the world."

The Christian Commonwealth, London, records the death of "Brother Prince" the founder of Agapemone, or Abode of Love, at Spaxton, near Bridgewater. "Brother Prince's followers," it says, "were mostly, and still are, wealthy ladies and gentlemen who believed him to be the incarnation of the Holy Spirit. They lived chiefly in the luxurious convent of Spaxton, but a few years ago a London branch was established at Clapton. This is called Ark of the Covenant. The church is large and handsome, having cost about \$100,000."

IN the course of an article sketching the histories of some early English ecclesiastics, a writer in *The Windsor Magazine* (London) tells what it cost to burn a heretic. The items are taken from the municipal records of Canterbury, dated 1535, and are as follows:

For the expenses of bringing a heretic from London.....	14s. 8d.
For 1½ loads of wood to burn him.....	2s. 0d.
For gunpowder.....	1d.
A stake and staple.....	8d.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

PEACE AND WAR IN THE SUDAN.

WAR, so long the ruling spirit of the Sudan, is gradually driven southward and civilization is beginning to assert itself. Horatio Kitchener, who seems to combine something of the wisdom of a ruler with the talents of a soldier, has suggested the establishment of a first-rate college at Khartum as the best means for reconciling the natives to British rule. The only adverse criticism comes from religious quarters, especially the Catholics, whose doctrine receives greater consideration under the eagles of France than beneath the banners of England. *The Weekly Register*, London, says:

"French patriotism will even tolerate the missionary's cross on condition that it forms, sooner or later, a sort of flag-staff for the French colors. Meanwhile England, so far as it is represented by the city of London, presents a rather contrary view. It does not need the aid of the missionary as a pioneer. The cannon-ball has cleared the way; and on the heels of the soldier is to tread, not the missionary, but the schoolmaster. Over a hundred thousand pounds, as a sort of conscience-money, is to be taken to Khartum by Lord Kitchener, to teach the people to read—not, indeed, the English Bible, but the advertisements of English traders. The avowal has been made with a frankness which some might mistake for cynicism.

"That such will be the sentiment of Catholics at any rate, we have no doubt. . . . The progress of events in the Sudan has, we are assured, and can readily believe, been followed with great attention by Leo XIII., who proposes to entrust to the Coptic Catholics the work of spreading Catholicism in Egypt and the Sudan in connection with his scheme for the unification of the Eastern churches. . . . Moreover, the work of the Coptic Catholic missions in the Sudan will, it is said, be entirely favorable to the maintenance of British influence. The Vatican, therefore, counts upon the material and moral support of the Egyptian Government to aid it in giving a fresh impulse to the spread of the Gospel in the interior of Africa."

That a velvet covering to the mailed fist of the Briton is not altogether unnecessary is admitted by more than one English writer. This is what happened at Omdurman, according to an article by E. N. Bennet, in *The Contemporary Review*:

"For the three next days the pillage of the surrendered city continued. As one entered the town one was continually met by little groups of soldiers carrying loot of all kinds. On September 3 I came across two British soldiers who had forcibly seized a bag of money and were carrying it off to the camp. A native servant brought his master a roll of richly worked cloth, some beautifully inlaid boxes, and, to crown all, a large elephant's tusk. . . . Worse things even than mere looting of property occurred. On September 4 an Arab came to my tent and told me that the native soldiers had forcibly carried off his wife and little son to their camp three miles away along the river. My servant knew the man in question, and corroborated his story. I gave him some rice and biscuit, and sent him off to Slatin Pasha to see if any means could be found to restore the woman and boy to their home. My servant also told me that a friend of his had the night before been shot dead by a Sudanese soldier because he refused to surrender a bag of money."

Mr. Bennet has not earned much praise for his *exposé*, which is regarded as very unpatriotic. *The St. James's Gazette*, which does not see that much good is done by calling him a "conceited puppy" and "milk-sop," nevertheless says:

"He allows that we were fighting savages who themselves give no quarter, and in this matter the rule of '*Do ut des*' applies very strictly. The Dervish wounded expected no quarter, and would endeavor to kill even those who were helping them. You can not be humane with such a foe; and it is the simple fact that in wars of the more ferocious nature all concerned become hardened and barbarized. What we have to settle in order to reconcile ourselves to having been the immediate cause of this kind of

thing is the inquiry whether the reconquest of the Sudan was or was not, on the whole, a benefit to humanity. Also, it is mere good sense to ask whether a short, sharp agony of this kind was not to be preferred to the prolonged rule of the Khalifa and his brutal Baggara. . . . The plundering and murdering by the camp-followers could only have been stopped by the exertions of a powerful military police told off to keep order behind the army and on the field. But where was Lord Kitchener to find trustworthy white soldiers to be spared for the work? To have employed natives for the purpose would have been useless. As for the scenes in the town, they are such as have always accompanied the sack of cities, even when the conquerors have not consisted largely of Sudanese barbarians. . . . Now one does not see what purpose Mr. Bennet can reasonably have hoped to serve by dragging out all the '*tacenda*' of the Omdurman campaign. Moreover, we are perfectly convinced that when *The Westminster Gazette* asks Parliament to inquire into the matter it is asking the members to waste their time, and to provoke much bitter feeling to no good end."

Discipline is, however, likely to be maintained in future, for another war is looming up in which the cooperation of the Khalifa's late subjects will be valuable. *The Saturday Review*, speaking of Abyssinia, says:

"Menelik's claims in the West are quite inconsistent with the new boundaries of the Egyptian Sudan. In spite of treaties, he was not long ago meditating a descent into the valley of the Nile. The crushing victory at Omdurman and the withdrawal of Major Marchand from Fashoda have appreciably cooled his ardor, but Egypt can never be altogether at peace while Abyssinia is at war."

WANTED: FRENCH PURITANS.

THE Puritan fathers, needless to say, have never lacked tributes from their posterity; they are now receiving them from the nation least likely, one would have supposed, to give it—France. Intolerant as many of their views and actions may have been, it was the intolerance of conviction, and the Puritan did not spare himself any more than he spared others. It was he who first proclaimed the rights of man, he who opposed slavery, and his influence is not yet gone, despite the ridicule which some nowadays heap upon him. No greater tribute can be paid to his memory than is contained in a series of articles on the condition of France in the Amsterdam *Handelsblad*. "Having said A the French people must needs say B," remarks the writer. "In order to cover up corruption and injustice the French wilfully refuse justice to be done in the Dreyfus case. But it is a truism that punishment follows sin, and the French nation will be effaced unless—Puritanism comes to its assistance." We summarize further as follows:

When morality was at its lowest ebb in England, Cromwell and his Puritans cleared the air. The spirit of Milton, Pym, and Cromwell alone could save France, a country at present given over to moral anarchy. Outwardly, certainly, order can be restored by a dictator, but the French people must be born again to be saved. Is there no Catholic Cromwell to save them? Shall 1900 bring a new revolution, pure of spirit and unselfish?

There is nothing so grand, so imposing as the awakening of a nation's conscience. The conscience of England created Puritan England, and, somber as was the spectacle, England was really purified by it. How grandly such a movement would act in France! The two greatest monuments of the Puritan spirit are Bunyan's prose and Milton's poetry, the works of men who were entirely unselfish. Such whirlwinds are necessary to remove the stench of modern French literature. We, who love France for her great past and shiver at the idea of a German-Anglo-Saxon hegemony unsoftened by Latin influence, know that nothing can save France except a few noble characters who are able to arouse the conscience of the French people. Unless spiritual and intellectual champions arise, France will become Spain No. 2.

Unfortunately, the mouthpieces of public opinion, the newspapers, prevent this revival. Our writer says:

"I do not mean such sedate papers as the *Temps*, which are better known abroad than in their own country, but sheets like the *Petit Journal*, with its millions of readers, papers which preach hatred and vainglory without cessation.

"Being edited by ignorant men, men who are not willing even to learn and who will not tell the truth because it does not pay, these papers not only poison the people against the best men in France, but also against foreign countries, altho they know nothing of foreign lands. Nothing is more adapted to impress a journalist with a sense of his responsibility than the study of French journalism. The French papers are organs of hatred. They speak of the 'fate' which pursues France. They create that fate themselves. The deeds done by Frenchmen to-day are the result of the seed sown by French journalists—a crop of injustice and hatred is the harvest."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE END OF THE ANTI-ANARCHIST CONFERENCE.

IF the information regarding the late anti-Anarchist Conference in Rome is correct, "*parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus*" is the proper verdict for the result of its labors. But the delegates sat behind closed doors, they were men not given to tattling, and it is quite possible that anarchism will be combated in secret. According to common report (nothing official has been given out) combined action on the part of the powers is impossible. Only a moderate majority voted for the suggestions contained in the following summary:

An international bureau for the supervision of anarchism to be formed in Berlin; to which Germany, Austria, France, England, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Switzerland are to send one representative each. The police of Europe are to be in communication with this bureau continually. The expenses will be shared equally.

Separate treaties of extradition are to be agreed upon between the countries interested. All persons who profess anarchism openly, who possess anarchist literature, correspond with anarchists, are members of anarchist clubs, or manufacture or possess bombs will be regarded as anarchists. Anarchists will be punished according to the laws of the country in which they commit their crimes. Censorship is to be exercised in the case of anarchist periodicals, and their editors, publishers, printers, and agents will be treated as anarchists.

Criminal proceedings against anarchists will be carried on behind closed doors, to rob them of that notoriety which is confessedly their chief incentive.

Germany, Austria, Russia, Italy, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Montenegro, Servia, and Rumania accepted these proposals. England, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, and Greece dissented. A proposal to treat Nihilists, Young-Turks, Irredentists, and Fenians as anarchists was rejected unanimously.

The *Tageblatt*, Berlin, says:

"The difference between Conservative, Liberal, and Moderate countries is too great to permit an agreement. The definition of the term anarchism in itself presents almost insurmountable difficulties. The only result of the conference therefore is that a few policemen, more or less trained to hunt anarchists, have been enabled to exchange ideas."

The London *Economist* points out that special laws against anarchists would entail restriction of the liberties of all. The Socialists everywhere assume that the anarchists are not sufficiently organized to be met by other organizations. Many Conservative men believe that ridicule is the best means to crush anarchism. Lothar Bucher, in the *Neue Jahrhundert*, Cologne, quotes Bismarck to the following effect:

Anarchism is Slavic, and sometimes Latin, but not Germanic. Among the English, Germans, and Americans it can not flourish.

Most, with his gory talk and writing, was squelched by ridicule in the United States. The Germanic races are too philosophical to favor anarchism.

We don't want any more special laws. There is no one among us, not even a Minister of State, who does not continually break some law. What is known as "loitering," or "indecent behavior," or some other "technical charge" is quite sufficient to enable the police to arrest suspected persons. But I do not agree with those people who are always complaining about the behavior of the police. I am always reminded of the story of the police commissioner of Hanover. A wealthy man complained to him that the policemen were unnecessarily abrupt in addressing the public. "Well, you see," said the commissioner, "I've advertised for society men to join the force, but I can't get them!"

The anarchists are, no doubt, demented. In that I agree with Lombroso. Therefore they should be locked up. The death penalty need not be applied in their case. When an insane person attacks me I shall defend myself, but, if possible, I shall do so without hurting him.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EXPANSIONISTS AND ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS IN ENGLAND.

HOWEVER much the British may be pleased," says the *Amsterdam Handelsblad*, "the friends of peace will be little satisfied with England's new foreign policy." The fact is that the majority of the British people, according to their newspapers, demand what is termed a "strong" policy—extension of British power and repression of the competitors of Great Britain. Liberals and Conservatives agree on this point, and the few who suggest that there is plenty of scope for enterprise in developing the possessions already held by Great Britain are driven to the wall. A writer in *The Fortnightly Review* expresses himself, in the main, as follows:

The Manchester school, which opposes a strong foreign policy, does not reckon with the impulses of the people. The masses are not cosmopolitan anywhere, and least of all in England, where they are spoiling for a fight rather than peaceful. The people as a whole regard England as a kind of castle, and the rest of the world as the estate belonging to the excellent race who inhabit the castle. Democracy loves power and the appearance of power. Lord Rosebery has understood this, and he followed the same policy as the Conservatives. Henceforth the two political parties in England will be united for a strong foreign policy, much to the advantage of the country.

In *The National Review* Mr. H. W. Wilson advocates a system of instruction in patriotism similar to that in vogue in American schools. He says:

"The British boy and girl, and the nation generally, should be made familiar with the story of heroic Englishmen—men such as Drake, Wolfe, Nelson, Cromwell, Havelock, Chatham, and Gordon himself. To hold up an ideal of statesmanship, the truest, strongest, and loftiest type of Anglo-Saxon, what study could be better than that of the life of Abraham Lincoln? . . . In our board schools an effort should be made to have the portrait of the Queen and the national flag always displayed and saluted on stated occasions, while the importance of the navy should be taught as a lesson. In our public schools the navy and army should not be forgotten, and the geography of the British empire should certainly be rescued from the neglect in which only too often it slumbers. The regular singing of patriotic songs and performance of military drill are not considered wicked by hard-headed Americans. It is difficult to understand why so many Englishmen should object to them in schools."

It is of no little moment that the Cobden Club even maps out a somewhat large task for the resources of Great Britain: No country is to be allowed to raise protective duties in territories where British trade has been established by treaty at some time or other. Persuasion is to be tried, but if this is ineffective, force must be

used to insure obedience to Britain's demands. This program suits even the most violent jingoes. *The Daily Graphic* says:

"The Cobden Club has in short nailed to the mast what Dr. Spence Watson has elegantly called 'that filthiest of Tory rags—a spirited foreign policy.' Henceforth it will work as a vigilance committee to keep Downing Street well up to a strong foreign policy—at least, so far as resisting a repetition of the Madagascar trick, or of warning foreigners against tampering with open doors in China and similarly situated countries is concerned. We need scarcely say that we welcome this decision as a precious reinforcement of the best kind of imperialism."

Some papers, like *The Morning Advertiser*, nevertheless, point out that commercial liberty is not enough. Free trade is what England may grant to others, but her people will favor that more spirited form of imperialism which leads to the determination that distant lands must be taken under the protection of the British flag to make them prosperous.

But while the overwhelming majority of Britons agree that it is time to teach the world that Britain is its mistress, there is some divergence as to what nation should first be taught the lesson. Many agree with a writer in *The Contemporary Review*, who regards the German Emperor as the arch enemy, bent upon nothing less than making Germany the first commercial and colonial country. He must be destroyed with the help of the United States. On the whole, however, it is thought more expedient to destroy first the French fleet, and France is invited to hand over her fishing rights in Newfoundland, her trade with her own colony Madagascar, her treaty right in Siam, and many other rights. "If France concedes our just demands we will be generous," says *The Standard*. But as France does not regard the British claims as just, she is addressed in language like the following, which we quote from *The St. James's Gazette*:

"Has the reader ever seen the face of a French peasant, and in particular the face of a French peasant woman, when he or she is resolutely intent on extorting an overcharge of, say, ten sous? If he has, he will remember the personification of impudent cupidity presented by the extortioner, the intent glitter of the shifty little eyes, and the expression of concentrated impudence in the greedy flat face with the big mouth and the prominent cheekbones. It is a spectacle altogether *sui generis*, and goes a long way to account for the French nation. . . . Yet we doubt if anybody out of the Foreign Office had realized the whole extent of the truth—the shameless breach of definite promises, the almost comic audacity of aggression on the part of subordinates, the unspeakably insolent parade of indifference made by the little politicians whom the accidental ups and downs of French parliamentary life first carry to the Quai d'Orsay, and then wash back into the lobbies."

The anti-imperialists are somewhat scattered, but their organs are not without influence. The Dublin *Nation*, which believes that "the year just opened can scarcely close without an outbreak of strife between France and Great Britain," defends the exclusion of British traders from Madagascar as follows:

"In their resistance to the French the Malagassy were led by English officers and supplied with English munitions of war. Nevertheless, Lord Salisbury and the London Foreign Office appear to have been innocent enough to suppose that when French domination was established and the country pacified under French rule, things were to be allowed to go on as they had gone previously, and Madagascar to remain a profitable center of British trade and largely subject to British influence! We have been told over and over again by British statesmen that 'the trade follows the flag.' On what reasonable ground can England object to French Ministers acting on and endeavoring to enforce a similar principle? One reason, and only one, exists in our judgment. A desperate and determined effort is being made to prepare the public mind of Britain for armed conflict with France, and the new Blue Book contains a portion of the arguments which have been prepared for this unholy purpose. Against such tactics Irishmen, at all events, have liberty to protest. War means cost and loss to this kingdom in blood and money, and we pay tribute

enough to England without having the exactions from which we suffer increased by the expenditure inseparable from what must prove, if it should unhappily occur, a prolonged and sanguinary struggle."

The Westminster Gazette, London, thinks that at least the Newfoundland fisheries question could be settled amicably. France may be willing to accept in exchange for her fishing rights some territory which is practically valueless to Great Britain. It adds:

"At all events, and whatever in the balance be the rights and wrongs of this matter, the practical conclusion is that we want something of which France is lawfully possessed, and for which, if we are to get it, we must be prepared to pay compensation. Now, it is not to be supposed that in the present state of affairs, a French government will make any overtures to us. A French minister, if asked about Newfoundland, would probably reply that, so far as he was concerned, there was no question. . . . Therefore, if any other conclusion is to be arrived at, the overture must be made by our own Government, which must be prepared to make a solid offer for the French shore."

Of some interest also is what the Radical M. P. Labouchere says in his *Truth*. "Labby," as he is called, generally goes his own way, but he influences a not inconsiderable part of the educated public. He expresses himself to the following effect:

Much of this rampant "imperialism" is due to the assumption that the United States will assist Great Britain to protect the "open door" so necessary to British trade. But that is a mistake, arising from the assumption that the people of Great Britain are specially favored by Providence, and that, after all, other nations are bound to exert themselves in the interest of England. The greatest objection to imperialism is that the British empire is already too large and unwieldy for our resources. India and Egypt are quite enough; we should avoid further complications in China or Africa. Great Britain has already hundreds of millions of subjects with no more civic rights than a prairie dog. It is not in her interest to increase the number. We have not enough soldiers to keep all these people in subjection, and are forced to raise troops among the conquered races themselves. Now, history often repeats itself. Our system is the system of Carthage; Mr. Chamberlain is the reembodyment of a Carthaginian merchant. But when Carthage was hard pressed, the soldiers she had raised among her subject races turned against her.

Justice, London, the organ of the Social-Democratic Federation, expresses itself in similar terms. It says:

"We seem to be submerged just now beneath a wave of piratical imperialism. The parties and forces which in the past have opposed the kind of wholesale brigandage which finds favor to-day appear to have been swept away. . . . The massacre of the Matabele, the betrayal and enslavement of the Bechuanas, the suppression of the Egyptian fellaheen, the slaughter of the Sudanese—all these crimes are condoned and glorified. For they serve the interests of our ruling classes, they are incidents in the work of imperial expansion. But these subject races who are crushed beneath the iron heel of capitalist civilization do not go wholly unavenged."

"Like charity, imperialism covers a multitude of sins, and is destructive of the moral character of the nation. Nothing has been proved more efficacious in subverting a domestic reform movement than a foreign war. . . ."

"The Sepoy mutiny of forty years ago is not entirely forgotten, and should show how readily and savagely the natives of our great Eastern empire would fight against the hated Feringhee, even despite the effects of military training and discipline. How much more when these were on their side and they had the opportunity, in almost perfect safety, of washing out the memory of ages of wrong in the blood of the hated race which had oppressed them so long. . . ."

"Our youth turn a deaf ear to the seductive cajolery of the recruiting sergeant; our ranks are thin; the voluntary system is declared to be out of date, and even our navy is undermanned. From some points of view there may be nothing to regret in all this, but it certainly does not lessen the danger to ourselves of the development and training of our alien army."

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOW TO MAKE A LIFE-MASK.

ONE of the most interesting and valuable relics of a deceased great man is a "death-mask" or plaster cast of his face. Princeton University possesses a notable collection of these masks, and descriptions of them in the daily press have made the subject familiar. But it is by no means necessary to wait for a man's death in order to take a cast of his face. It can be done just as well while he is living, if he is only willing to keep still long enough. Any one may thus make a collection of "life-masks" that are not only interesting but anthropologically valuable. In *Popular Science News*, January, Harlan I. Smith gives directions for making a life-mask. He says:

"Human life-masks may easily be taken by any one who is at all precise, neat, and willing to devote two or three hours to learning and experimenting in this interesting work. Life-masks are always more satisfactory than death-masks, as they result in a cast of a normal instead of a pathological face.

"There is absolutely no danger, altho it is difficult to convince some subjects of the truth of this statement.

"When taking a life-mask, the subject is told to sit naturally, with the head held slightly forward and the eyes gently closed. An apron is put over the clothes for protection, and a tuft of cotton is placed in each ear to keep out the plaster. The hair on and bordering the face is then filled with a paste made of soap and water. If the subject has a mustache, it is filled with soap and molded into its natural shape. A very little lard, sweet oil, or grease is rubbed over the entire surface to be cast, but care is taken not to fill the pores and wrinkles. The natural oil of the skin is often sufficient without this application.

"The plaster being mixed, by dropping it into water, as only an experienced plaster-worker can do it, one is ready to begin. The mixing of the plaster to the proper consistence is one of the most important parts of the work. A little salt may be added to make it set faster, or a little glue to delay the hardening. Bluing or other color is usually added, so that, when one comes to chisel the mold from the cast, the two parts can be easily distinguished.

"The plaster is splashed over the face with a spoon, knife, or stick. The breathing of the subject draws the plaster up, an eighth or a quarter of an inch, into the nostrils. Thus the mask receives the full impression of the nose without any distortion of that organ by tubes being inserted in it. The plaster is prevented from being drawn up too far by unconsciously careful control of the breath. As the plaster, in setting, reaches the consistence of cream, it may be applied with a knife-blade, and so the mask is built upon until the mold has the desired thickness. Care must be taken to have all parts of the face completely covered while the plaster is thin and will take in the finest lines. The mask must be built strongly where it encircles the face and extends from the forehead to the chin. But under no consideration should the hardening plaster be pressed so much against the thin film first applied as to crush it against the face. It is evident that no plaster should be spread over the openings to the nostrils, and should any drop over them it may be removed by the outward breathing of the subject. As this is likely to be done so vigorously as to cause facial movements sufficient to crack the thin mask, it is best for the operator to remove the obnoxious particle with a pencil, nail, straw, or other convenient instrument.

"Within ten or twelve minutes after the plaster is mixed and two or three minutes after it is fully applied, the mask may be removed by pulling gently forward and downward. In the case of white people both ears may often be taken. With some Indians, whose cheeks are wider than the region just back of the cheek bones, unless they are very fat so that the mask may be squeezed off, it may be broken into two parts. If this is done, it should at once be put together in order that the parts may match exactly, for on drying they often warp enough to prevent the broken edges from meeting. If the plaster has been allowed to run behind the ears it must be broken away before attempting to remove the mask.

"The subject must hold his features quietly during the operation, for even a smile would break the thin film of plaster from the

face. Realizing this, one has no fear. The subject is at most made but slightly uncomfortable, and that from circumstances largely within control. The oil may be rancid or the plaster may be mixed with cold water. Part of the hair may be neglected and so pulled out, but even this can be remedied if the mask is taken off as soon as it is ready for removal and while the plaster is still somewhat soft. If this be done the hair needs but little attention, as it easily pulls out of the soft plaster. If the mask is left on too long it becomes warm and causes the perspiration to flow freely. But the subject always has the alternative of laughing until the mask lies in small pieces at his feet.

"After removing the mask it is allowed to harden thoroughly, then it is soaked in water in which washing soda, alum, or some similar substance has been dissolved. This prevents the cast from uniting with the mold. Plaster of Paris is then run into the mask, and when it has become set the mold is broken off, leaving a cast of the face, which may be reproduced as often as desired by glue or piece-mold processes."

PROFESSOR TODD'S NEW METHODS IN MANUAL TRAINING.

PROF. J. LIBERTY TODD, the director of Industrial Art of Manual Training in the Roman Catholic High School of Philadelphia, has published a book called the "New Methods in Education," which embodies his system of teaching art, manual training, and nature. The book is richly illustrated with the work of his pupils, and some of the results of his methods are, to say the least, surprising.

Professor Todd in his introduction begins by saying that he considers that fine art has a legitimate place in manual training of the young. To teach them, to fit them for business only, is a serious mistake. Such teaching makes machines of human souls, one of the worst uses they could be put to. So he declares the first tools which the young should be trained to use are the mind, the eyes, and the hands. The best of mechanical work is of little use if it does not help to complete the pupil's own organism, if his hand does not grow sure, his eye true, and his mind become balanced.

Professor Todd, after the examination of a great number of pupils trained with the rulers, gages, calipers, compasses, etc., found that they had no originality, that they could do only as they were directed. All their work was automatic and stereotyped. He found this sort of manual training not only worthless, but a positive injury to the pupil's mind.

He accordingly set out to evolve a system of training by which a pupil, especially in the elementary course, could put his mind and soul into his work. His methods consist:

"(1) In a practical development of the organism itself—the hand, the eye, and the brain—by the acquisition of their conscious control, to be followed by automatic control.

"(2) In the use at certain periods of powerful rectifying exercises to reform or correct awkward muscular movements or habits, as well as for the purpose of gaining facility, balance, proportion, accuracy, magnitudes, fitness, and grace.

"(3) Exercises in different mediums, as wood and clay, for acquiring dexterity and skill in shaping various ideas.

"(4) Exercises for acquiring accurate and permanent organic memories of environment: (a) From nature, at periods when impressions are most vivid (nascent periods), from animals, flowers, insects, shells, etc.; (b) from art works and ornaments of best periods; (c) creative designing in various materials."

Professor Todd carries a pupil through all or the most of the exercises at one lesson. He does this to find out where the pupil is most deficient and to spur him to greatest endeavor in that particular line. But this system is still more important as serving to show both teacher and pupil what the latter can best do. By these methods all pupils develop their capacities. Some get remarkable power and enter the diverse grade of work at once. All acquire sufficient skill to enter the minor industries with credit.

If these methods are good for anything at all, they are certainly good to help a thousand boys or girls to find their own bent of mind, and this, says Professor Todd, is the main purpose in their adoption.

But he seeks not only to find out the bent of the pupil's mind and to inspire him with a sense of beauty, but at the same time to inculcate in him the ethical lesson taught by things. Ideas of goodness and badness are received from things. Material things, such as trees, plants, flowers, etc., never cheat. All nature hums and vibrates with truth. The children should then be taught to recognize the divinity and mystery of things.

The author does not believe it is well to teach a boy or girl a trade. His idea is to train them in manual endeavor, purely for the sake of the training and mental development to be got, and not for any utilitarian purpose. If this idea generally prevailed, he declares, the country would not be suffering with so many poor carpenters, clerks, typewriters, etc., people taught badly to do some useful thing without reference to their natural capacity or without any fundamental general training.

The details of the professor's methods of training are too technical to interest the general reader, but in all his work freedom of action is the first condition sought. He is content not to let any pupil pass over his work without developing ambidexterity, a gift that so few persons develop without training. If it is asked what is the use of ambidexterous work, he replies:

"The reason we do ambidexterous work is for the physical co-ordination acquired. Biology teaches that the more the senses are coordinated to work in harmony in the individual, the better; if I work the right hand I use the left side of the brain; if I employ the left hand I use the right side of the brain. In truth, I exercise some special region or center of the brain in every conscious movement I make, and in every change of movement I bring into play some other center. If, by performing any such action with energy and precision, I aid in the development of the accordant center, I am improving the cerebral organism, building for myself a better and more symmetrical mental fabric."

Another rule is never to let a pupil copy a symbol of a thing when the thing itself can be had. To a child, a word symbolizes no more than his own ideas. The supreme thing in all cases is to secure ideas, to connect these ideas with intelligible words, to combine these ideas and words with appropriate actions, to secure a complete working of this mechanism in each instance, this union of securing thought and action so that it works unfailingly and in a measure becomes a conduct or behavior.

The author then quotes Sir Francis Galpin on the importance of the visual image, which can only be had by looking at the thing itself and not its symbol or word:

"Visual image is the most perfect form of mental representation wherever the shape, position, and relations of objects in space are concerned. It is of importance in every handicraft and profession when design is required. The best workmen are those who visualize the whole of what they propose to do before they take a tool in their hands. Strategists, artists of all denominations, physicians who contrive new experiments, and in short all who do not follow routine, have need of it."

Professor Todd sums up the results of his new methods in the following:

"The art of building ideas by using most of the channels of impression and most of the means of expression.

"Accurate perceptive powers.

"Facility of expression not only in writing and verbally, but in a variety of ways through the hands.

"The strengthening of thought fabric and mind structure, and capacity to use the same.

"Most skill in the shortest space of time.

"Fitness for the greatest number of fundamental operations or pursuits."

Some of the pictures of Professor Todd's work show the results of his new system more completely than any words he can use to describe them.

Sugar as a Ration.—"Some trials were made during last year's German autumn maneuvers regarding the value of sugar as nourishment for troops," says *The British Medical Journal*. "In each of the companies directed to carry out the experiments ten men, chosen from among the least vigorous, were told off as the subjects for experiment, another ten being also selected who were strictly confined to the service rations. The amount of sugar supplied daily to the men was gradually increased, and their weight increased proportionately more than that of those who were without it, while the men themselves were in better health and more vigorous than they had been before. When on the march a piece of sugar relieved hunger and appeased thirst, while, thanks to it, it was found easier to fight the exhaustion produced by the heat. No objection was made by the men to taking the sugar. The results of the experiments were considered successful, and Dr. Leitenstörfer, under whose superintendence they were carried out, has suggested that sugar should be added to the rations in one of the three following ways: (a) As a supplementary allowance, with the view of improving the men's daily ration; (b) as an integral part of the men's reserve store of provisions, and of the supplies for fortresses, hospitals, and ships; and (c) as a temporary allowance for strengthening the men and renewing their vigor on the march."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

A Christian Movement for Disarmament.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Mrs. Ward [as quoted in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, January 14] accuses Christians and the Christian church of having done nothing to bring about the reign of the Prince of Peace. The whole tendency of the Gospel as preached in all the Christian churches is overlooked entirely. And presumably through ignorance, she has ignored the special work done by Christians and the Christian church to accomplish this end.

For many years there have been organizations in this and other countries composed of Christian men and women, whose sole object has been to educate the public mind and mold the sentiment in favor of settling all international disputes by arbitration instead of war. Have they accomplished anything? Let the answer be the history of England and the United States for the last forty years, with their courts of arbitration settling peaceably grave matters, which a quarter of a century before would have plunged those nations into war.

Has the Christian church done anything looking to the same end sought after in the Czar's manifesto? Again let the history of the last few years and the present answer.

In 1890 Rev. W. A. Campbell, D.D., of Richmond, Va., drew up and presented a paper to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian church, in session in Asheville, N. C., of which he was a member. This paper was a petition to be presented to the governments of the world asking that they consider and devise means according to their great wisdom and experience, by which all international differences might be settled by arbitration, instead of by the arbitrament of arms. Of course the natural and necessary and expected result of this would be disarmament; for, if there are no wars to fight, no armies are needed. In this the petition struck deeper than the Czar's manifesto. For it looked to the removal of the cause of the existence of armies.

The petition was unanimously adopted by the Assembly and a committee was appointed to secure the cooperation of the other branches of the Christian church. Of this committee, Dr. Campbell was made chairman. Not to go into the history of the work done by that committee, suffice it to say that for six years Dr. Campbell worked with incredible zeal and labor in carrying out the proposed plan. He secured its adoption by the authoritative or representative body of almost every Christian church in Christendom. Altho he did not see the accomplishment of his purpose, yet when the time came for him to be called to serve the Prince of Peace on high, so well had his work been done and his plans laid that all that was left to be done was to present the petition to the Christian governments of the world. The petition had been translated into the languages of thirty-six countries and had been officially signed by the proper officers of all the Christian churches. Committees of prominent men were appointed in each country to whom the petition was transmitted, and who either have presented or will soon present it in due form to their respective governments.

Coming as the petition does, voicing the sentiments of the vast multitudes of citizens or subjects in each country, who are included in and represented by the Christian churches, and backed by the judgment of the great majority of the best people the world over, it must necessarily have great weight with the governments of Christian countries.

Mrs. Ward asks: "What is the Christian press doing?" It has done much to aid in securing the adoption of the above petition and bringing it and its objects prominently before the people. It has done much to-day to educate the people on this subject and to awaken the public conscience to such an extent that they will rise up in their might and say to their rulers: "We *must* have peace without the burden of a great armament."

May Christians, the Christian church and press, the Czar, and all the rulers of the world under the guidance of the Prince of Peace, do more than they have ever done to bring lasting peace to all the nations of the earth.

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There is a general desire on the part of Russian merchants and dealers to make connections with American manufacturers, provided this can be done advantageously; but, as a rule, American houses have a general agent in England or Germany, who supervises their business for Europe and appoints sub-agents for Russia and other countries, and takes three fourths of commission. Russian agents object to dealing through an agent in London or Hamburg, and very much prefer to deal directly with the home company. As examples, some years since the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Worthington Pump Company gave the exclusive agency for their goods in Russia to St. Petersburg agents, who deal directly with the home companies, and now practically control the Russian market for locomotives and steam pumps, their trade amounting to millions every year; while agents for rival companies, who are subject to the orders of agents in England and Germany, are unable to compete with them. What has been accomplished by these companies can be done by others with equally meritorious articles.

Consul Jackson, at La Rochelle, France, says that he has received several inquiries as to the prices of American steel and iron. Mr. Jackson thinks that if he had samples sales might be effected. He also reports an opening for American barber's chairs.

In writing from La Guayra United States Consul Louis Goldschmidt says:

"In looking over the Venezuelan market, I find that very few cotton goods come from the United States. With the exception of a few cheap prints and heavy unbleached duck goods and sailcloths, no American goods can be found in the stores of this country. I inquired into the reason for this and find that very little effort is made by our manufacturers to introduce their products here, and I suppose that the same might be said of the greater part of South America.

"Overproduction is the general cry of the cotton manufacturers at home, with the attendant shutting down of factories and the reduction of wages. Here we have a continent with over 150,000,000 people who, by reason of the climate, are the natural consumers of very large quantities of manufactured cottons of all kinds; and these goods are mainly bought from Germany, England and France.

"During my visit to the United States recently, I questioned a manufacturer as to why his goods were not represented in this market, and in answer was told that he would like very much to increase his business in this direction, but he was afraid of doing business with these countries on credit. He also said that his company had an agreement with a large jobbing house not to do any direct export business.

"As to the first reason, I will say that there are houses in this business here and in other adjoining countries which are just as reliable as any United

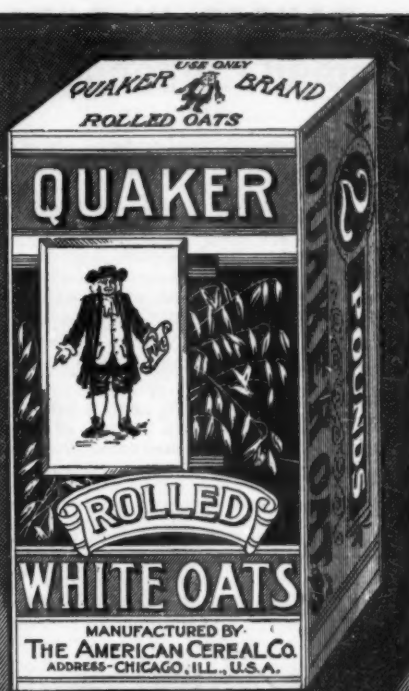
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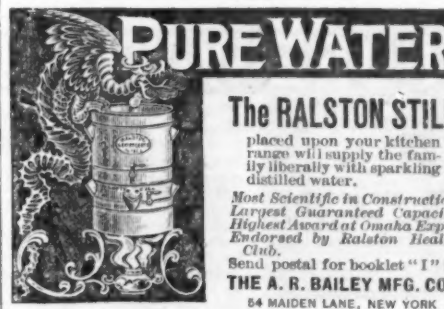
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We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practise almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover, the soda only gives temporary relief and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20-grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste, and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour, and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements and finds them a certain cure not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh, and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co. of Marshall, Mich.

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States house; and, so far as credit is concerned, very little business is done in the United States where the 'dating ahead' of bills is not the rule rather than the exception. I firmly believe that business can be done here just as safely, if properly handled, as in the United States, and that certain grades of goods for which there is now no market at home can be sold here.

"As to the jobber or middleman, I find that the wholesale merchant here is averse to dealing with him. He would rather buy direct from the manufacturer and thereby save commissions. The jobber does not care whose goods he sells, nor where they are sold, so long as he makes his profit; consequently his efforts are directed toward selling them at home, where there is less expense and trouble in handling the goods, but only a small margin of profit for the manufacturer, which causes the overcrowding of the stores at home and a reduction of prices for lack of demand.

The time will come when manufacturers will see this more clearly, and efforts will be made to reach the vast army of consumers direct. The European thoroughly understands this, and consequently the bulk of trade is in his hands. England, France, and Germany virtually control the entire South American market.

Current Events.

Monday, January 30.

—The Peace Treaty is received by the Senate from the President.

—It is reported that General Gomez has refused to disband his army until \$60,000,000 is paid by the United States.

—Aguinaldo's representative in Washington files another protest with the State Department.

—American and European capitalists purchase the Sagua Railroad, with a view of consolidating all the railroad lines in Cuba.

—The French Chamber of Deputies adopts the bill requiring retrials to go before the entire Court of Cassation.

—It is reported that Major Esterhazy refuses to testify further before the criminal section of the Court of Cassation and insists on being heard by the whole court.

—It is said the Dowager Empress of China has selected the successor to the throne.

Tuesday, January 31.

—The bill for the increase and reorganization of the army is passed by a vote of 168 to 125.

—The cruiser Philadelphia sails from San Diego, Cal. for Samoa.

—The Attorney-General rules that the Dingley Tariff law went into effect at the time it was signed by the President.

—Joseph V. Quarles is elected United States Senator from Wisconsin, to succeed Senator Mitchell.

—A new cabinet is formed in Bulgaria.

—General Miles issues a statement renewing the attack on the army beef contractors.

Wednesday, February 1.

—The War Department issues orders for the muster out of nearly 15,000 volunteers.

—The consideration of the river and harbor appropriation bill is begun.

—It is reported that M. de Beaurepaire declares that the criminal section of the Court of Cassation had determined to find Dreyfus innocent.

—Lord Hallam Tennyson, son of the Poet Laureate, is appointed governor of South Australia.

—Persistent encroachment on the Liberian Republic by neighboring French and Germans is reported by a returned American missionary.

Thursday, February 2.

—The river and harbor appropriation bill passes in the House by a vote of 160 to 7.

—The record of the Eagan court-martial proceedings is placed in the hands of President McKinley for final review.

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Mr. W. H. Jenkins writes from Topeka, Kan., under date of August 5th, 1898:

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My mother in looking over the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE saw your advertisement, and we ordered one bottle of your Tartarilithine, which gave me immediate relief.

I have recommended your medicine to a number of parties in this city, who have had chronic rheumatism for years. One of them, a lady 68 years of age, is now doing her own work. So far your medicine has not failed to make a cure.

In conclusion your medicine is just as represented, and has entirely eliminated the disease from my body. My mother is enthusiastic over the benefits that I have derived from the use of your medicine.

Regular package \$1.00.

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—General Gomez gives assurance that he would cooperate with the President and General Brooke for the **disbandment of the Cuban army** on a payment of \$3,000,000.

—The **strike of railway and dock laborers on the Isthmus of Panama** is assuming alarming proportions.

Friday, February 3.

—The **Peace Treaty** is discussed in executive session of the Senate.

—President McKinley decides to order a court of inquiry to investigate the **army beef scandal**.

—The Judiciary Committee decides that members of the House who accepted commissions in the army had **vacated their seats**.

—The President sends a **message to General Gomez** expressing his gratification at the outcome of the negotiations.

—China agrees to open as a treaty port the city of Nan King.

Saturday, February 4.

—The **opponents of the Peace Treaty**, in the Senate, again refuse to consent to a vote on the pending resolutions.

—Turkey is making military preparations to repress an unexpected **uprising in Macedonia**.

—It is reported that the **Dervishes have captured a post on the Upper Nile**, held by a Belgian garrison.

—The American line at Manila is **attacked by Filipinos**, the latter being repulsed.

Sunday, February 5.

Col. J. A. Sexton, **commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic** dies in Washington.

—Fighting is renewed between the **American troops and the Filipinos** at Manila, the Americans being again successful; the American losses are estimated at **20 killed and 125 wounded**. The Filipinos' loss is heavy.

—It is reported that **Aguinaldo's agent, Agonillo**, advised his principal to precipitate hostilities previous to the time set for the vote on the Peace Treaty.

—A Madrid despatch says that the Spanish Government has notified the United States that it was taking steps to **release the Spanish prisoners at Manila**, the expense of which the United States is expected to bear.

—It is reported that the Madrid Government has **rejected Aguinaldo's proposition** to release the prisoners on the payment of \$500,000.

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Relieve Hoarseness Immediately.
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A FAMOUS

Japanese Chemist.

The medical papers of the country have been giving much space of late to a remarkable discovery by Mr. Jokichi Takamine, a Japanese scientist. It seems, to borrow the expression of the *New York Medical Times*, that "the profession has long desired" a digestive principle that will act on starchy foods (*i. e.*, a diastase). Pepsin and pancreatin are most efficient with meats and albumen, but fail on starch. Medicine had no treatment for starchy indigestion until a far-away chemist discovered Taka-Diastase.

The *Therapeutic Gazette* for October contains an article by Dr. Hugh S. Cummings, of Norfolk, Va., which ends thus: "In every case in which I have used Taka-Diastase, the result has been markedly good. I have been able to note a gradual gain in flesh and a rapid change in the general mental condition of the patient. I have welcomed the addition of Taka-Diastase to our list of modern remedies, for certainly no trouble is more common than intestinal digestion, nor has any disease come under my observation which has been so troublesome to treat or difficult to overcome."

Now the commonest form of indigestion, indeed a phase of practically every case, is trouble in assimilating starchy foods. These foods form a great part of our diet—bread, vegetables, fruits, cereals. Such is the enormous field of usefulness open to this new digestive. It is offered to the general public in the form of Kaskola Tablets. Of course, the pure diastase would not be a good general remedy. In the Kaskola Tablets they are combined with the good old standard medicinal elements which tone up the stomach, and with Taka Diastase, form a treatment that will cure the vast majority of cases of dyspepsia. So unflinching has been its success that the manufacturers, the P. L. Abbey Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., offer to send any one free a fifty-cent box on condition that if benefit is derived from its use, the price be mailed to the company within two weeks. If no benefit is found, no charge will be made.

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Invaluable to public speakers and singers for improving and strengthening the voice. Best device ever invented for the prevention and cure of colds, coughs, catarrh, asthma, consumption and all throat and lung diseases. Lung Gymnastics the great secret of health. Price \$1.25, by mail, postpaid, including Dr. Patchen's recent work on the importance of cultivating respiratory power as a preventive and cure of disease. Best book ever published on the subject, alone worth many times the price. Address, C. HYGENIC SUPPLY CO., Boston, Mass.

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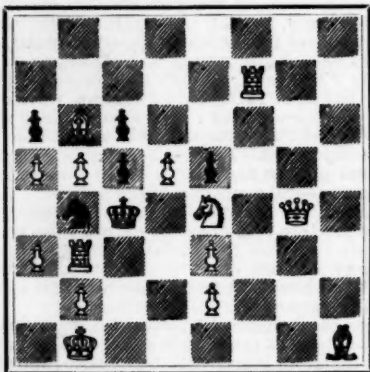
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Problem 354.

By DR. THEOPHILO TORRES.

From *Caissana Brasileira*.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Fourteen Pieces.

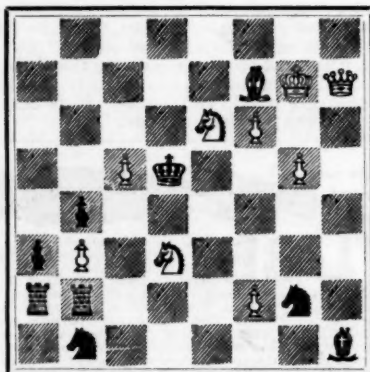
White mates in two moves.

Problem 355.

Second Prize.

Dreizüger-Turnier des *Aftonbladet*.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 349.

Key-move, B-B 7.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; John A. Nicholson, Dover, Del.; Mark A. Stivers, Bluefield, W. Va.; the Rev. John Gordon Law, Ocala, Fla.; the Rev. A. De R. Meares, Baltimore; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; the Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Prof. William Rufus Pratt, Central Christian College, Albany, Mo.; C. J. Crandall, Lower Brule, S. D.; Mary E. Trueblood, Earlham College, Richmond, Ind.; Dr. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; F. C. Baluss, Blissfield, Mich.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; R. Frazier, Amsterdam, N. Y.; J. C. Graves, Chicago; J. R. S., Montreal.

Comments: "A good problem, tho the key is rather obvious"—M. W. H.; "Easy but interesting"—H. W. B.; "Conceived and constructed in the best style of art"—I. W. B.; "A good one"—R. M. C.; "Easy, but very chaste and pretty"—F. H. J.; "Key-move is unusual"—C. D. S.; "A beautiful two-mover"—J. G. L.; "Admirably constructed, symmetrical, and well-balanced. The key is somewhat strong; however, the B moves from one strong position to another"—C. Q. De F.; "Very pretty variations"—H. W. P.; "Gave me more trouble than any two-mover I have tried lately"—W. R. P.; "Very fine; almost perfect, if it was composed by an Englishman"—J. R. S. Several solvers tied Q-K 2, and B-K 4. Look

it over again, carefully, and you will see that neither of these will do.

No. 350.

1. Q-R 6	2. Q x P ch	3. Q x P, mate
1. K x R	2. K-K 4 (must)	3. Q x P, mate
1.	2. Q-Kt 7!	3. Q x P, mate
1. K-K 3	2. K-K 4	3. Q-K 7, mate
1.	2. Any other	3. Q-R sq, mate
1.	2. Q-R 8!!	3. Q-K 8, mate
1. R x B	2. K x R	3. Q-K 8, mate
1.	2. R x R	3. Q-K 8, mate
1.	2. K-K 3	3. Q x P, mate
1.	2. Any other	3. Q-B 4, mate
1. R-B 6	2. R x P ch	3. Q-B 8, mate
1.	2. K x B	3.
1.	2. K-K 3	3.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., R. M. C., F. H. J., C. D. S., J. A. N., M. S., J. G. L., A. De R. M.

Comments: "Interesting, tho Black is greatly hampered"—M. W. H.; "Rather difficult and contains fine strategy"—H. W. B.; "A quaint, quest-exciting piece of Chess-mosaic—thoroughly Jespersenic"—I. W. B.; "Fine, some unusually difficult features"—R. M. C.; "Capital; exceedingly interesting study. The mates are beautiful"—F. H. J.; "Interesting and ingenious"—J. A. N.; "Ingenious and intricate. Key hard to find, and variations difficult"—J. G. L.

The solution of 348 was received from A. Knight, Bastrop, Tex. A. J. Hamilton, Portland, Ore., got 347. George Patterson, Winnipeg, Man., was successful with 346, and Dr. J. S. Rinehart, Camden, Ark., found 345; while 343 was solved by H. W. B., F. H. J., C. J. C., and Frank A. Steele, Seattle, Wash. Of this problem, which has been the cause of considerable discussion, Mr. Steele writes: "Permit me to say that No. 343 is one of the best two-movers that I have seen in a long time. It does credit to the composer and to the Chess-Editor who selected it."

It is an interesting fact that twenty-two States are represented by the solvers whose names appear in this issue.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

TWELFTH GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

JANOWSKI.	SHOWALTER.	JANOWSKI.	SHOWALTER.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-Q 4	1 P-Q 4	19 R x R	19 B x R (d)
2 P-Q B 4	2 P-K 3	20 R-Q B sq	20 B-Kt 2
3 Kt-Q B 3	3 Kt-K 3	21 B-Kt 5	21 Kt-B 3
4 B-P 4	4 B-K 2 (a)	22 Q-B 2	22 P-Kt 4
5 P-K 3	5 Castles	23 Kt-Q 3	23 R-B sq
6 Kt-B 3	6 P-Q R 3	24 Q x R ch (e)	24 B x Q
7 P-B 3	7 Kt-B 3	25 K x B ch	25 K-Kt 2
8 B-Q 3	8 P-Q Kt 3	26 Kt-B 5	26 P-K 5 (f)
9 P x P	9 P x P	27 P x P	27 Kt-K 5
10 R-Q B sq	10 B-Kt 2	28 R-B 6	28 B x Kt (g)
11 Kt-K 5	11 R-B sq	29 P x B	29 Q-Kt sq
12 Castles	12 Kt x Kt	30 P x P	30 Kt x B
13 B x Kt	13 Kt-Q 2	31 R P x Kt	31 Q-K 4
14 B-Kt 3	14 P-B 4 (b)	32 P-B 4	32 Q x Q Kt P
15 Q-Kt 3	15 P-Q Kt 4	33 R-B 7 ch	33 K-Kt 3 (h)
16 P-Q R 4	16 P-Kt 5	34 B-Q 2 ch	34 K-R 4
17 Kt-K 2	17 Q-Kt 3	35 R x P ch	35 K-Kt 5
18 Kt-B 4 (c)	18 P-Q R 4	36 K-R 2	36 Resigns. (i)

Notes from The Press, Philadelphia.

(a) Too conservative. B-Q 3 or P-Q B 4 was preferable.

(b) He could not well play P-B 3 followed by P-K 4 on account of White Q-R 5 move, which forces the P-B 4 continuation.

(c) Threatening P-Q R 5, followed eventually by Kt x K P.

(d) He could not play R x R. White would have answered B x B P, and if P x B, then Kt x P, followed by Q x P and Q x Kt, coming out two Pawns ahead.

(e) Brilliant play. White gets a Rook and a B for his Queen. He will also win a Pawn, and the attack he obtains is quite promising. The play seems sound, tho Black could hold his own.

(f) Well played. He could not move Kt-K 5 at once, for B-K 5 (ch) would have followed.

(g) Should White capture the Queen then B x R and B x Q P leads to an even game.

(h) Black thus far has defended splendidly, and had he now moved K-Kt sq or K-B sq his opponent could hardly do better than to draw by perpetual check. The text move, however, is a disastrous mistake which loses at once.

(i) He can not guard against the threatening R-K 4 mate.

The "Razzle-Dazzle."

During Mr. Pillsbury's recent visit to Chicago he played a game with Dr. D. T. Phillips. The Doctor, having the opening, sacrifices his Knight in the third move, and proceeds to "razzle-dazzle" the Champion in first-class style. We give this wonderful game, with a few notes by Miron.

DR. PHILLIPS.	MR. PILLSBURY.	DR. PHILLIPS.	MR. PILLSBURY.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4	24 R-R 4	24 R-B 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3	25 Q-Kt 4!	25 Q-R-K 1: sq
3 Kt x P (a)	3 Kt x Kt	26 Q-R 3	26 B-Q sq
4 P-Q 4	4 Kt-B 3	27 P-Q R 3	27 Q-R B 2
5 P-Q 5	5 Kt-Kt sq	28 P-Q Kt 4	28 Kt-Kt 2
6 B-Q 3	6 P-Q 3	29 B-Q 2	29 Q-K sq
7 Castles	7 Kt-Q 2	30 R-K sq	30 R-K 2
8 P-Q B 4	8 B-K 2	31 R x R	31 Q x R
9 Kt-B 3	9 Kt-K 4	32 B x R (d)	32 P x B
10 B-K 2	10 P-K B 4	33 Q x P	33 Kt-B Kt 3
11 P-K B 4	11 Kt-B 2	34 R-R 6	34 Kt-B sq
12 B-Q 3	12 P x P	35 Q-Q 3	35 O-B 2
13 Kt x P	13 B-B 4	36 P-K B 5	36 B-K 2
14 K-R sq	14 B x Kt	37 P-Kt 6	37 P x P
15 B x B	15 Kt-B 3	38 P x P	38 Q-Kt 2
16 B-B 2	16 Castles	39 Q-B 5	39 Kt-B sq
17 P-K Kt 4	17 Kt-Q 2	40 R-R 3	40 B-B 3
18 B-K 3	18 P-Q Kt 3	41 R-K 3	41 Q-K 2
19 B-K 3	19 Kt-B 4	42 R-K 3	42 B-K 4
20 B-B 2 (b)	20 P-Q R 4	43 B-Kt 5	43 Kt x P
21 R-B 3	21 Kt-R sq	44 B x P	44 Resigns.
22 R-R 3	22 P-K Kt 3 (c)	45 B x P	
23 P-Kt 5	23 Q-Q 2		

Notes.

(a) This is the key-note to the jolly tune.

(b) These churchmen are wonderfully well handled:

"But whether player or sword subdue the foe, Bid those who fight these battles let me know."

(c) "Begins to let the halter draw, with poor opinion of"—original openings.

(d) An instructive example of self-restraint; he now gets his exchange and compels Black to let down one of his bars. The rest is interestingly played.

Mr. Pulitzer's Criticisms.

To The Chess Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Under the head of "English Prize Winners," Mr. Pulitzer's letter criticizing a recent problem stirs the remnant of my English blood, for I come of high English stock, as one ancestor had the honor of being hanged for high treason. If Mr. P. solved the problem "at a glance," he has better eyes than I have, tho mine are pretty good for a man going on eighty. I puzzled over it more than an hour. The word "trickiness" is not a pleasant word. It implies dishonesty; something that honorable men shrink from, and I am at a loss to know how it applies to this English problem, every piece of which is necessary for its solution. Let me quote (with slight variation) from Mr. P.'s letter:—

"In this week's DIGEST [January 14], there is a 2-er by one," not "an English composer, which after solving at a glance" (well, not quite that easy), "I confess set me thinking." I put the query to myself why not this particular problem "specially contributed" to your columns at the same time as the letter? I answered almost in the same breath: Not because it is not tricky. The three white Pawns on the seventh seem to convey the idea that a second Queen is needed for the solution. The Pawn at B 7 is not needed; the solution would be precisely the same without it. It looks very like a *trick* to deceive the inexperienced solver into thinking that he has an easy one by queening the Pawn on B 7, and giving mate on K 6 or B 5.

The two-mover is my favorite problem. It is steadily increasing in popularity.

Yours,—hoping that England and America may never have any more fights than those on the Chess-board.

A. J. HAMILTON.

PORTLAND, ORE., January 21, 1899.

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